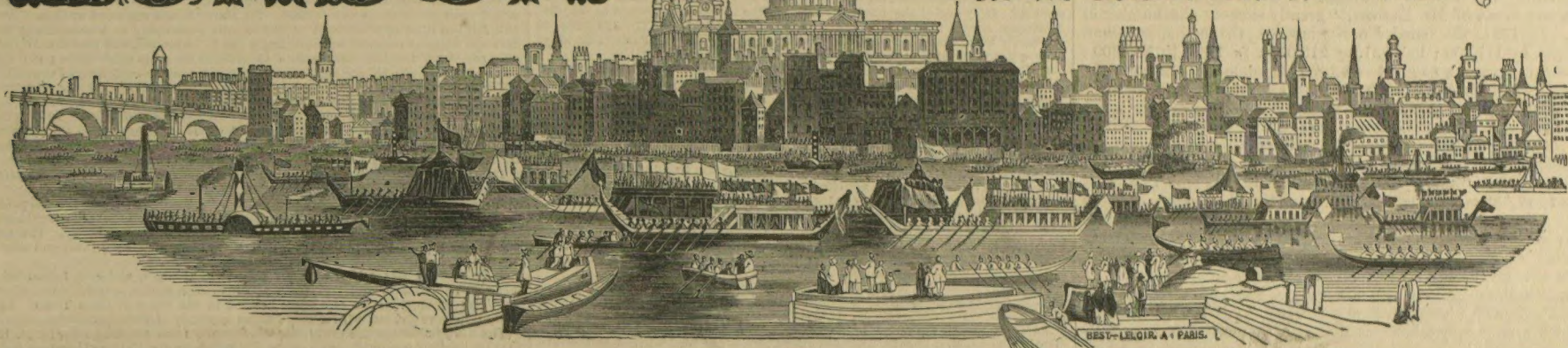


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1849.

[SIXPENCE

## THE NEEDLEWOMEN OF LONDON, AND THE REMEDY FOR THEIR DISTRESS.

PUBLIC attention has, for some weeks past, been directed with painful intensity to the deplorable condition of the labouring poor of the metropolis. The *Morning Chronicle*, with a clear perception of the fact that social evils are not only the most perilous and the most widely spread, but the least understood of all the ills which afflict large communities, has despatched its Commissioner to investigate and report upon "the condition of the people." The statements put forth by the gentleman upon whom has devolved the task of making the world acquainted with the privations, the struggles, the all but hopeless misery of the poor of the metropolis, have been of a nature to startle the most apathetic, and confound the wisdom of the best-informed amongst us. The chord of public sympathy has been touched, and men have asked themselves, not simply whether it was just or Christian-like, but whether it was safe, to permit the continuance of such misery without some attempt to relieve or to remove it. A great writer once said that the most dreadful of all spectacles that the world could offer, was that of a strong and hungry man willing to work but finding none to employ and feed him. We have seen, however, in our day, a still more deplorable spectacle than that—the spectacle of thousands of the most interesting and the most helpless of our kind working from day to day, and from year to year, for pittance barely sufficient to support life, and utterly insufficient to provide for the decencies of civilisation, as understood even by the poorest, most ignorant, and most degraded amongst us—working without hope and without ceasing, and with the full knowledge that the prolongation of life is but the prolongation of a misery upon which no light can shine.

But, while every one admits the evils which afflict such large classes of our population, and while the humane, the generous, and the charitable open their hearts and their purses to mitigate the

pressure of the distress, none come forward with a remedy. We want a cure, not an alleviation; but we seek for it in vain. If, for instance, we take the case of the needlewomen of London—the most numerous and the most distressed of the unhappy workers of this metropolis—and ask ourselves what society or the Legislature can do for them, we find that nothing can be done, except in the way of mitigation. Thirty-three thousand five hundred women are engaged in London in slop-work and needle-work, of whom twenty-eight thousand five hundred are under twenty years of age, and they live, or attempt to live, on sums varying from 4½d. to 2½d. a day. About twelve hundred of these poor creatures assembled on Monday night last, to give whatever information might be required of them to the gentleman who is engaged in the investigation of their condition. Those amongst the twelve hundred who were possessed of under-clothing—indispensable alike to health and to decency—were requested to hold up their hands. Four persons alone made the expected reply. Those amongst them who had gained seven shillings during the week were asked to make the customary sign. Not one hand was held up. Ninety-eight had earned only one shilling; eighty-two had earned one-and-sixpence; only five had earned as much as six shillings; whilst two hundred and eighty-three had earned nothing whatever. No language can exaggerate such misery as this. It tells its own tale better than all the studied eloquence that could be brought to strengthen and to elucidate it; and will work, or has already worked, its way to the hearts of thousands of those who can feel for the sorrows of humanity.

But some men, more earnest or more practical than others, ask themselves what is to be done to remove from amongst us a misery like this. Amid many attempts to solve this problem and to arrive at the causes of the evil, we have seen none that can approach the simple but energetic appeal of the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, a gentleman whose heart seems to be in every good cause, and who appears to unite the tact of a man of business and the practical

wisdom of statesmanship, with philanthropy and Christian charity, which are far better than either. "Let us see," he says, in an admirable letter, "what are the causes of the evil. 'The cause,' says every one, 'is the mania for cheap goods, which drives down profits and wages to the starvation point.' But a mania for cheapness would not, in itself, enable the purchaser to get goods cheap, unless other causes operated to their cheap production. The will of the purchaser has, in fact, much less to do with the matter than the position of the salesman and the producer. Every capitalist—by which I mean every man embarking his money in any trade or calling, with a view to get his living—is trying to attract custom to himself by underselling his neighbour. Every labourer—i. e. every man, woman, and child working for wages—is trying to secure employment by accepting lower wages than his neighbour; and every purchaser, as a matter of course, prefers the cheapest article. The truth is, our wealth and our population have both outgrown the narrow area of our country. We want more room. We have too much capital and too many people—more capital than we can employ with profit—more people than we can maintain in comfort. All reports tell the same tale in a greater or less degree. In the mine, in the field, in the factory, everywhere a fierce competition between money and money—between man and man."

And what is the remedy? Shall we declare that there shall be no underselling of labour or of goods? and that man shall no longer

Compete with brother man as foe with foe.

We might as well attempt to declare, by an act of the Legislature, that in England two and two shall no longer be considered as four, or any other impossible and preposterous thing. Shall we forbid people to buy cheap? The idea is equally ridiculous. Or shall we forbid the employers to employ, and the workers to work, under a certain rate of wages? Yes! when we repeal the law of gravitation, or any other fundamental law of life and the universe—but not until then. Or are we, to use the words of Mr. Sidney Herbert,



ARREST OF LEGITIMISTS, IN THE RUE RUMFORD, PARIS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



"to persuade people, as a matter of duty, to give more for a thing than they can get it for—the tradesman to pay for labour, the consumer for his goods, more than the market price? Is all bargain to become a matter of charity?"

No; social evils are neither to be cured by act of Parliament, nor by attempting to contravene the laws of nature.

What, then, is to be done? There is but one course possible—which is to convey the surplus female labour of England to those parts of our empire where female labour is at a premium, because it is scarce. "The number of women in Great Britain," we again quote the words of Mr. Herbert, "greatly exceeds the number of men. In 1821, the females outnumbered the males, in round numbers, by 117,000; in 1831, by 213,000; in 1841, by 320,000; and at this moment, so great has been the male emigration in the last nine years, that there cannot be less than half a million more females than males in Great Britain. But in the southern hemisphere is a vast continent, which is as much a part of the British Empire as Wales, but in which the disproportion of the sexes is enormous. Philanthropists have been shocked at the results upon society. In 1847 there were in South Australia only 13,622 females to 17,531 males, including children, the disproportion among adults being, of course, greater. In New South Wales, in 1847, of the adult population 83,572 were males, and only 41,809 were females."

The obvious remedy is to equalise the female labour market of Great Britain and Australia. We cannot raise female wages by act of Parliament; we cannot create new trades and professions in which women may labour at home for a more decent recompense than they now obtain; we cannot compel linendraperies to discharge the strong-limbed loungers who now serve behind their counters in vast troops, to the displacement of so much female labour; but we can confer a boon upon hundreds and thousands of poor women, by providing them with the means to seek a happier country, where the day's labour is sure to meet the day's reward, and where every human being with strength and ability to work is a blessing to society, and not a curse, as in this old and over-peopled region. "Let us not," as Mr. Sidney Herbert says, "be scared by the magnitude of the evil with which we have to contend; but rather let us make our efforts commensurate with it. We must have vigorous action and large means. Let those who cannot give a large sum down, give it in instalments in three, four, or five years. Let those who have much give much, and let all give generously according to their ability. Neither time nor money can be wasted which is devoted to such a work."

Though we shall not cure by these means an evil which admits of no thorough, if of any cure, we shall, at all events, relieve the miseries of thousands of patient, humble, and deserving people, who have strong and peculiar claims upon our sympathy and regard; we shall lighten the pressure upon the labour market at home; we shall increase the wealth and the happiness of a splendid colony; we shall carry joy and light into hundreds of unhappy homes; we shall make the widow's heart to sing with gladness; we shall pour balm into the spirit of the dejected and the forlorn; we shall raise the fallen, fill the despairing with hope, and show the reality and the earnestness of our Christianity, by our good deeds rather than by our loud professions. Great as is the evil, its magnitude is not such as to deter the men who have determined to grapple with it. Religion and philanthropy, statesmanship and policy, the instinct of charity, and that of self-preservation, will all combine in the good work, and we will not doubt that ere many months have passed over our heads a beginning will have been made in this cause of sufficient importance to spur to still further exertions the charitable who have already resolved to aid it, and to swell their ranks by many hundreds and thousands of those who "watch and wait." No Utopia is dreamed of. The result is calculable and within reach. It requires no aid from Governments or Legislatures. It only requires the organisation of the charitable, who fortunately abound in Great Britain, and the leadership of men of heart and head. All these things have been found, and the good work—being well begun—is already half accomplished.

#### ARREST OF LEGITIMISTS IN PARIS.

On the night of Sunday week, a number of Legitimists, assembled at a house in the Rue Rumfort, near the Madeleine, were arrested by a body of city sergeants, supported by a company of the line. The outline of the plot of the "conspirators" is thus described:—Every one is aware that the city of Paris is divided into twelve arrondissements, and that each arrondissement is subdivided into four quarters, or districts, making forty-eight in all. Each quarter had its representative. As two persons were missing on the night in question—there being only forty-six arrested—the council was not complete. The mission of each of the forty-eight was to propagate his cause in the quarter he was patriotic enough to take under his charge, and in which he was bound to have a certain number of men, furnished with arms, and ready to turn out at the first signal in the cause and name of Henry V. A sum of money was intrusted to each representative for the same purpose; and it is stated that, for some days past, several men, in some of the low quarters of the city, were paid from twenty to forty sous per day in the shape of bounty money. The members of the council were also remunerated for their attendance. That money, though not large in amount, was furnished by some person or persons, is clear. Three thousand francs in gold were found in the possession of one of the parties arrested, but that does not prove much. Not a single name of the many high and influential persons who constitute the recognised Legitimist party, has been discovered as implicated, directly or indirectly, in this affair. Search has been made in the houses of the prisoners, where some arms, ammunition, and papers were found. The whole of the prisoners were transferred to the Conciergerie, and placed at the disposal of the Procureur of the Republic.

The arrest was a strange scene. It was night; forty-six gentlemen emerged from a door, numbered 16, and were escorted to hackney-coaches which had been sent for by commissaries of police and their agents. Soldiers, cavalry and foot, surrounded the carriages. Two rows of soldiers of the line were formed, between which the noble cavaliers defiled, in a very resigned attitude—as gentlemen conscious of their rank and privileges. About the conclusion of this comedy, the great feature of the *dramatis personæ* was the policemen and *sergens de ville*, in their cloaks—playing the parts of the serenaders in the first act of "Il Barbiere di Siviglia," which they had been performing, *pianissimo*, for weeks, under the windows of this amiable and very inoffensive little assembly.

**THE LORDS' REPORT ON THE SLAVE TRADE.**—The following document has just been published:—"Report by the Lords' Committee appointed a select committee to consider the best means which Great Britain can adopt for the final extinction of the African slave trade.—Ordered to report.—That the committee have met and considered the subject-matter to them referred, and have come to the following resolutions, viz.:—"That the evidence which has been given before this committee has led them to the conclusion, that, although the efforts of Great Britain have not suppressed the slave trade, and although it is doubtful whether the number of slaves exported during the last two years is not greater than in some preceding years, that upon the whole a large reduction of the trade has been effected, and its probable increase has been prevented. That all the evidence goes to prove that the prevalent impression as to the general unhealthfulness of the cruising squadron is without foundation; and, further, that the withdrawal of the cruisers from the coast of Africa would cause a great immediate increase in the slave trade, and would inflict most serious injury on the legitimate commerce of Africa. That the committee see reason to believe that certain alterations in the equipment and directions of the cruising squadron, which would be attended with little or no additional expense, would greatly add to its efficiency." But on this and other points the committee are of opinion that further evidence should be taken, before any practical suggestions can be offered to the House; they have, therefore, resolved, on account of the advanced period of the session, to report to your Lordships the foregoing resolutions, and to recommend that the committee should be re-appointed in the next session, to pursue the consideration of the subject, and to report finally to the House. And the committee have directed the minutes of evidence taken before them, together with an appendix and index thereto, to be laid before your Lordships.—23rd July, 1849."

On Monday afternoon, about half-past three, the railway-bridge which has been recently constructed over the new cut of the canal, near Messrs. Norton's mill, in Wolverhampton, suddenly gave way, without the least warning, and fell with a tremendous crash, a heap of ruins, into the hollow beneath. The bridge had been erected for the purpose of connecting the road leading from the entrance to the new railway station of the Shrewsbury and Birmingham and Stour Valley Railways with the station itself, about to be erected on the other side of the new cut. Its span was between forty and fifty feet. There was no person hurt.

#### FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

##### FRANCE.

The only feature that marks the news from Paris this week is the return from Belle-Isle of the 400 political prisoners lately pardoned by the President of the Republic. Upon the vessel coming to anchor at Havre they raised the shout of "Vive la République Démocratique et Sociale!" when M. Foucher, who was present on the part of the Government, addressed them, and said that the past was forgiven, but it would be expected that they would hereafter show by their conduct that they had deserved the clemency of the Government. The cry just uttered was seditious, which subjected individuals to severe punishment, and he wished to ascertain whether they were still inclined to repeat that exclamation? Only one of the number reiterated the illegal shout, when he was immediately seized, and conveyed back to prison at Belle-Isle. The 399 behaved extremely well; and when their liberation was given to them at Paris on Monday, they quietly departed to their own homes.

M. Pean's proposition, to abolish the exhibition on the pillory of the names of those who had fled from trial, was rejected by the Assembly on Monday evening. The President of the Republic and suite, accompanied by the Minister M. Fould, visited the theatre Variétés on Monday evening, which convinced the audience that the report of a difference existing between them was without foundation. The former was loudly cheered, both on his entrance and his exit.

Twenty-seven of the forty-six prisoners arrested in the Rue Rumfort, for a Legitimist conspiracy, and calling themselves the Legion St. Hubert, have been set at liberty; nineteen have been detained for further examination, as being designated for the higher grades in the projected Army of the Faith.

A man of the name of Perney, formerly a pupil in the Polytechnic School, was tried on Tuesday for exciting the people to take arms on the 13th June. He was found guilty, and ordered to be imprisoned for five years.

In the latter part of the week the President of the Republic was unwell, but his indisposition was not of a serious character.

It is in contemplation to put a stamp upon newspapers. M. de Persigny is to go to Berlin as Ambassador Extraordinary for three months.

A statement of the receipts and expenditure of the year has just been published, from which it appears that the expenditure to the present time amounts to 1,653,349,587fr., while the receipts are given at 1,411,732,017fr. The additional credits demanded, though not yet voted, and amounting to 3,253,735fr., and the additional duties on stamps and registrations, are not, however, included in the total just given. The deficit for the present year consequently amounts to 289,600,315fr.

Favourable news has been received from Algeria. A telegraphic despatch from Marseilles announces that General d'Herbillion, who had been sent to chastise the nomadic tribes south of Zaatcha, had come up with them on the 10th of November, at daybreak, at a place called Ourtal, and beaten them, after killing 200 men, and capturing 3000 camels and 15,000 sheep. An immense booty had been taken in the shape of tents and ammunition. All the chiefs had submitted. It was supposed that this success would lead to the quick surrender of Zaatcha.

##### ITALIAN STATES.

Neither from the Austrian or the other provinces of Italy does there come any news. From Rome, accounts of the 27th ult. state that it was quite uncertain when the Pope would return, as no intimation had been given of his intentions.

General Baraguay d'Hilliers, the French Commander-in-Chief, had published no proclamation since his arrival in Rome. His time was chiefly occupied in reviewing his troops. He purposed leaving Rome for Naples on the 3rd inst., for the purpose of presenting his letters of credence to the Pope.

##### PRUSSIA.

The public attention in Berlin has been recently absorbed by the trial of M. Waldeck, one of the most eminent lawyers and statesmen in Prussia, and late Judge of the chief tribunal of the kingdom, on a charge of "guilty knowledge of a treasonable design," without giving information of it to the legal authorities. He had a fellow-accused, named Ohm, a Jew adventurer, who was the person who had denounced him as an accomplice in his (Ohm's) seditious conspiracies.

On Monday the jury acquitted M. Waldeck, after a short consultation, of the charge. The prosecution admitted that the evidence had failed, and not only abandoned the case, but urged the jury to return a verdict of Not Guilty. The Attorney-General confined himself to justifying the authorities for carrying on the case, stating that it had been misled by the forgeries of the accused Ohm, against whom he preferred a charge of forging a criminal accusation. The verdict of acquittal was declared, and M. Waldeck was set at liberty, but Ohm was immediately arrested on the new charge against him. M. Waldeck was escorted by a great crowd to the residence of a friend; he briefly addressed them, exhorting them to disperse quietly, and the request was complied with.

##### AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

The only intelligence from this quarter is still that of trials, condemnations, confiscations, &c., of which the vanquished in the late civil war are the victims.

The Military Court at Arad has condemned fifteen persons—two to ten years' fortress arrest, and thirteen to be shot. The property of all was confiscated. General Haynau has commuted the punishment of death into eighteen years' confinement in a fortress. The unfortunate men were formerly in the Austrian service.

In order to put a stop to the fearful excesses committed in Hungary, General Haynau has proclaimed drum-head law against all robbers, murderers, and incendiaries. The only punishment awarded will be death by the rope, but the members of the court must be unanimous in their sentence. If the accused is not 20 years of age, or if there is any break in the chain of evidence, the matter is to be transferred to the civil authorities.

##### UNITED STATES.

Accounts from New York to the 20th ult. have come to hand:—Political affairs remained without change, but a variety of rumours prevailed of an alteration in the Cabinet by the retirement of Mr. Clayton, and the appointment of Mr. Clay as Secretary of State.

Official despatches had been received at Washington from Mr. Squiers, American Chargé d'Affaires to Central America, of the session to the United States by the Government of Honduras of the island of Tigre, in the Pacific bay of Fonseca. This bay is the natural outlet for the proposed ship canal *vis à vis* the San Juan River and the lakes Nicaragua and Leon. Tigre is only important as commanding the bay, but in that point of view its importance cannot be over estimated. Rumours continued to prevail that the dispute with the French Government had not been quite settled.

##### CANADA.

There is nothing of interest from this quarter. The British American League at Toronto had passed a resolution denouncing the annexation movement by a large majority. A memorial has been forwarded to the Home Ministry on the subject of a reciprocal tariff between the United States and Canada, signed by several men of influence in Canada, among whom are large landed proprietors and agriculturists.

##### CENTRAL AMERICA.

The cholera has entirely left all the ports in the Spanish Main. In some of them it had raged very severely, but at the date of the last accounts the various places were considered more healthy than usual.

Grey Town (the *ci-devant* San Juan, Nicaragua) continued steadily to increase in importance; but the quarrels amongst the natives in the interior prevented the usual exports of indigo from Costa Rica coming by way of Grey Town. There was a prospect, however, of the country becoming more tranquil.

At Chagres the influx of travellers proceeding to and coming from California was still very great, and promised to increase. The travelling expenses were again being augmented. The rainy season had made the roads very bad. Considerable quantities of gold were finding their way across the Isthmus by parties who were returning home with comparatively small amounts. It was said that several mercantile houses in San Francisco were stamping gold for circulation. Everything was quiet on the coast, and trade pretty brisk.

At Cartagena attempts were being made to establish an internal steam communication, and a small iron steamer was to be employed for river navigation. Several intelligent persons had declared the existence of a communication from Cartagena to the Pacific, suitable for canoes and small steamers during the wet season. It seems doubtful, however, if this route could ever be turned to any practical account, beyond the benefit that would result to Cartagena from its intercourse with the interior.

##### WEST INDIES.

By the steamer *Tay* we have received Jamaica papers and correspondence to the 7th ult. They represent the island as being healthy, and the season as very favourable to the cultivation of sugar.

There is but one new feature in the position of the Legislature since our last advices, and that is that some progress has been made on the important question of retrenchment. A report from a committee appointed by the Assembly, recommending the unjoined scale of reduction, has been agreed to:—On salaries of £200 and up to £1000, a reduction of 10 per cent.; on £1000 and upwards, a reduction of 20 per cent. The leader of the King's House party, Mr. Osborn, moved to disagree to this report, but on a division his motion was lost, only six voting for it, and eighteen against it. A bill founded on the principle of the report was to be introduced into the Assembly on the evening on which the packet left. It was said by members of the Government party that the council would again reject it, in the event of which there will in all probability be another rupture.

The country party, who have a large majority in the house, have delayed the consideration of a bill levying a duty on rum consumed in the island until the retrenchment measure shall become law.

The American Consul at Kingston published a notification on the 7th ult., informing the mercantile community of Jamaica that the address respecting the establishment of a regular mail communication by means of steam ships between Kingston and New York had been forwarded to Washington and most favourably received; and, from the tenor of the reply which had been received, it was likely that at the meeting of Congress the measure would be carried into effect.

There is little of interest from the other islands.

In Dominica we are informed of a dispute between Mr. Howard Lloyd, the Governor's private secretary, and the House of Assembly, which had taken a rather serious turn. It appears that Mr. Lloyd committed a breach of etiquette in entering the house, and was accordingly censured by the Assembly. The Governor then sent his dispatches by a policeman, but the House refused to receive them. The Speaker of the House was then informed that the Governor would dissolve the Assembly for having returned the dispatches unopened. Accordingly the House of Assembly has adopted an address to her Majesty complaining of the insulting conduct of Col. Macdonald, the Lieutenant-Governor. All legislative proceedings were consequently at a dead stand.

In Barbadoes a numerous and respectable meeting had been held at Bridge Town, for the purpose of petitioning both Houses of Parliament to take some decisive steps to suppress the African slave trade.

In Hayti the black Emperor Faustin was reigning with great pomposity. His Imperial Majesty had created (besides the Princes and Dukes mentioned in our last advices) 300 Barons and 500 Counts, many of whom were invested with the new orders of the Legion of Honour and that of Faustin. Several of the reports of the officers proclaiming the empire, in which their own speeches are quoted, are described as extremely amusing.

##### CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

By the arrival of her Majesty's ship *Eurydice*, at Portsmouth, we have intelligence from the Cape to the 12th of October. The colony continued in a most excited state, business was altogether suspended, and on the day the *Eurydice* sailed most of the shops were closed. Sir Harry Smith remained at Cape Town, and felt but little apprehension of any serious outbreak. It was generally understood that the convicts were positively not to be landed, and that the *Neptunus* only remained for her final orders to proceed to some other place; still this did not satisfy the inhabitants, who kept their shops closed against supplying either the navy or army, and in order to meet the emergency the Governor was compelled to seize bullocks while engaged drawing waggons, and to employ forced measures to secure other provisions. A stipulated price was paid for the captured cattle, which were then grazed on land belonging to the Government, and from this insufficient supply the forces on shore and at sea were so far furnished.

The *Neptunus* surgeon having died, Mr. Thomas Gibson, surgeon of the *Eurydice*, had taken medical charge of the convicts.

Although no violence had occurred previous to the departure of the *Eurydice*, the ferment was at its height. The colonists had declared that they would not supply the naval service with anything whilst the ship was in the bay. The Governor had replied that he had made every concession in his power, and would not submit to threats.

The Governor was acting with his Executive Council, and had forwarded a letter of explanation and temperate remonstrance to the association. There were ample supplies for the naval service in the store at Cape Town. The *Eurydice*, however, left with a very limited quantity of fresh provisions.

The *Eurydice* brings the gratifying intelligence from the Mauritius (Sept. 18) that that colony was quiet, and progressing satisfactorily, the new Governor having given vast satisfaction to the colonists.

#### COUNTRY NEWS.

**THE BRITANNIA BRIDGE.**—Another misadventure has occurred, which, however, has been attended with no bad result. Precisely at ten o'clock on Monday morning, when all parties engaged in the grand operation were at their posts, and the signals had been sent out to the various stations, one of the great eight-inch thick cables, reaching from the pontoons to the opposite shore, and the duty of which was to give the first impulse to the transport of the stupendous mass, suddenly snapped asunder. A minute examination of the severed cable led to the conclusion that the hauling line had been maliciously cut by some miscreants—why or wherefore remains to be made out. It was forthwith announced to the multitude that the operation would come off on the next day at the same hour. Accordingly, on Tuesday, every precaution having been taken against a recurrence of the contingency of Monday, the transport of the huge mass of tube, 473 feet long and 2000 tons in weight, was successfully effected. No clue, it may be observed, has been discovered to the suspected cutting of the tackle, and it is asserted by the Liverpool seamen to have been occasioned by the keel of a large vessel from Carnarvon passing over the cable on Saturday, the keel in question being cased with iron, and, consequently, liable to cut. Precisely at eleven o'clock, during a driving but momentary snow storm, but which in a few minutes was succeeded by a bright and brilliant sunshine, Mr. Stephenson, Captain Claxton, Mr. Edwin Clark, Mr. Brunel, Mr. Bidder, and Mr. Wild scaled the ladders that led to the top of the stupendous tube, and gave the note of preparation to Mr. Forster, Mr. L. Clark, Mr. Greaves, and Messrs. Watts and MacLaren, who had charge of the pontoons and capstans, amid the cheers of the multitudes who thronged the towers and adjacent heights. The tackle having been brought to bear on its buoyant burden, and dragged it out about 150 yards into the stream, with its end to the space between the towers, the next grand movement consisted in what is termed "slewing" it round, so as to cause it to face the span between the piers. At this period a considerable pause took place, the better to prepare all hands for the arduousness of the operation. Suddenly the command was given to "heave all," and amid the clang and revolutions of capstans the mass again moved on into tardy but stately and astonishing motion. After a few more vigorous heaves, the Carnarvon end of the tube glided with a beautiful obsequiousness to its appointed spot; and in a few minutes after, the Anglesea end slowly slid into its position, amid the roaring of cannon. Not the slightest drawback in the shape of accident occurred, though there was a slight hitch in placing the Anglesea end of the tube in the recesses of the tower, owing to the tube being somewhat broader than the others at the end. Owing to the sudden turn of the tide, at a few minutes past twelve, by which time the operation was finally completed, and indeed only just in time to render its completion practicable, the pontoons under the tube had, with the numerous sailors on board, to beat a precipitate retreat; and on their leaving, a clear space of some eight or ten feet was left between the tube and the tide. The entire operation, as timed, occupied about an hour; the floating of the former one, an hour and a half—having a greater distance to travel over in its transit, and the appliances not being so perfect. It will be fully three weeks before the tube is lifted, the masonry having to be filled in, and it is thought the successful process of floating may have the effect of causing the highway to be completed in February, a month earlier than was expected. Should the first line of tube be completed by March, 1850, the works will then have been nearly four years in progress. Telford's Menai suspension bridge was eight years in building, the weight of its iron-works, compared with that of the Britannia bridge, being as 644 to 10,000 tons, or in the ratio as 1 to 15.

**RAGGED SCHOOLS.**—The Duke of Sutherland has presented to the Ragged Schools of Wolverhampton a piece of land, with a frontage to Salop-street, for the purpose of a central school; and it is purposed forthwith to make the necessary preparations for carrying his Grace's benevolent intentions into effect. Several liberal donations for the purpose of the building have already been promised by benevolent individuals in the town and neighbourhood; so that the committee have every expectation, with the further assistance they hope to receive, to be enabled to commence the building early in the ensuing spring.

**EMIGRATION FROM PLYMOUTH.**—The *Plymouth Herald* says:—"On Monday, Nov. 26, the *Reliance*, 736 tons register, Captain Osborne, under charter to her Majesty's Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, arrived from Liverpool, to embark a large body of emigrants for Port Philip, 300 of whom will assemble at the *dépot* on Friday; she will sail on Tuesday or Wednesday next. On the same evening the passenger-ship *Woodbridge* also arrived from London, to embark passengers for Adelaide and Port Philip. These ships are consigned to Mr. Wilcocks, the agent for Government and general emigration. On Wednesday the *John Knox* and *Rajah*, Captain Ferguson, also arrived; the former to take female orphans from Ireland, the latter with private passengers for Adelaide and Port Philip. The *Oriental*, Captain Grieves, with Government emigrants for Sydney, sailed on Thursday, 29th ult. The *Statesman*, Captain Lane, embarked her West of England passengers for Adelaide and Port Philip, and sailed from Plymouth with a full complement of cabin passengers, amongst whom were several influential colonists returning, after a sojourn in England. Her tween decks were occupied by a full complement of most respectable passengers. The *Statesman* is to be followed by the *Troubadour* and *Arabian*, both well-known ships."

**GREAT FLOOD.**—During the last few days considerable anxiety has been experienced in the district around Nottingham, in consequence of the rapid rise of water in the valley of the Trent, and upon the banks of its tributary streams, owing to the very heavy and incessant rains which fell in the midland counties between Saturday evening and Wednesday morning last. The whole country from the source of the Trent to its junction with the Humber was one vast inland sea, more than 150 miles in length, and occasionally extending for miles on either side; and on the banks of the smaller streams, in Derbyshire, Leicestershire, and Staffordshire, the case was similar, but to a somewhat more limited extent. The effect of all this upon the different lines of railway was tremendous, causing no little amount of risk to every train that passed to and fro, and giving considerable trouble and anxiety to the whole of the company's officials. In the neighbourhood of Burton-on-Trent, on Monday, a portion of the embankment was washed down, delaying some of the subsequent trains for a considerable time; and during that day the whole of the traffic upon the Erewash Valley branch was entirely stopped. The broken portions of the embankment, however, have been repaired, and the trains have re-commenced running as usual. From symptoms perceived on the main line, between Loughborough and Long Eaton, it was greatly feared all communication between the south and north of the Midland line must cease, and so it soon would have done had the heavy rains continued. Accounts reached Nottingham on Tuesday evening of the disruption of a series of culverts, and the breaking down of about twenty yards of embankment on the Trent Valley line of railway, and soon afterwards it was stated that a similar catastrophe had occurred on the Lincoln line, near Thurgarton. By great exertion, however, the lines have been rendered capable of bearing the trains, and locomotion over them has been but little interrupted. The arable lands in some districts have received considerable damage, and at the first favourable opportunity will have to be re-sown.

**POACHING.**—A gang of poachers from Lincoln were captured in the preserves of the Duke of St. Albans, at Redbourne, on Friday night week. About eight or nine keepers and watchers were out in the anticipation of meeting with a gang of poachers from Kirtan, when they came up with John Smith, George Fieldsend, Martin Wilkinson, Frederick Brown, and Samuel Mobbs. The keepers used a signal-light called a fireball, which, being struck, sends forth a projectile which emits considerable light, whilst the portion remaining in the hand continues to burn. This novel scheme so bewildered the poachers, that they became, as it were, paralyzed, and four were captured without resistance. The fifth refused to deliver up his gun, and a scuffle followed, in which the poacher was much bruised. Eventually he surrendered.

**THE ROCHEDALE SAVINGS' BANK.**—A most extensive fraud has been discovered, by means of the death of Mr. George Haworth, a member of the Society of Friends, who for more than twenty years had held the office of actuary to the savings' bank in Rochdale. Mr. Haworth died on the 19th ult., at the early age of forty-eight, of disease of the heart; and on an investigation being made on Tuesday week, a discovery was made of embezzlements extending over many years, and amounting to a larger sum than was actually deposited in the bank. The deceased actuary had kept a private ledger, in which were entered numbers of the accounts of depositors, which accounts never appeared in



the books of the bank at all. Haworth appropriated this money to his own purposes, and it is supposed that before the investigation, which is still holding, is concluded, the amount embezzled will be found to exceed the sum of £35,000.

**DREADFUL LOSS OF LIFE.**—A melancholy accident, resulting in the sudden destruction of twenty lives, occurred on Tuesday morning last, near the mouth of the Tyne. It appears that about nine o'clock A.M., the *Betsy*, of Littlehampton, timber laden from the Baltic, was obliged to put into the Tyne from stress of weather; but in making for the harbour she struck upon the Herd Sand, which stretches a considerable distance along the south side of the river from the entrance. A life-boat was manned, and with a crew of twenty-four persons proceeded to the stranded ship for the purpose of saving her crew. On reaching the ship it is the practice to lash the life-boat alongside the distressed vessel by means of ropes both from the stem and the stern. In this instance, unfortunately, only one end of the life-boat had been so secured, when she swung round with the tide, and a heavy sea taking her in midships, she was instantly upset, and the whole of the crew, with the exception of four men, met with a watery grave. Only one of the bodies as yet has been recovered—that of a man named Launcelot Robson. The disaster was observed from the shore, and two boats put off to render assistance. They arrived in time to save the four survivors, three of whom were picked off the life-boat; and they also succeeded in saving the crew of the *Betsy*. The vessel was expected to be got off without serious damage.

**PRISON BREAKING EXTRAORDINARY.**—On Monday morning, at five o'clock, the governor of the Worcester city gaol was aroused by the police, who had found a number of towels, joined together, hanging from the wall of the prison next Friar-street. On search being made, it was discovered that a notorious character, named Evans, alias Phillips, alias Bradshaw, who was awaiting his trial at the next spring assizes, on several charges of burglary, was missing from his cell, and had escaped from the prison. On further search it was also discovered that the governor's sitting-room had been broken into, and a number of silver spoons and other articles of plate taken from his plate chest, which had been forced open. The prisoner's escape was a most extraordinary one. The turnkey had seen him in his cell and locked him up at four o'clock the previous evening. The door of his cell was secured by a massive lock and staple on the outside, and it is supposed that the prisoner had previously succeeded in unscrewing the four nuts from the screws which held the staple, by which means he very easily forced open the door; from thence he traversed a passage to the day-room, the door of which he forced by removing the staple in a similar way to the one attached to his cell door; he had then to encounter another door leading into the day-yard, having a lock and staple still more massive than the preceding ones—this he also forced. Arrived in the day-yard, he was met by a high wall, surmounted by a most formidable *chevaux de frise*. This he is supposed to have scaled by means of towels, supplied him by some of the female prisoners; this feat brought him into the women's yard, out of which he got by climbing some tall palisading, and alighted in the prison yard adjoining the governor's house. He then forced open the window of the governor's sitting-room, which he ransacked, and took from the governor's plate chest every article in it. From this spot it would appear he went round the prison yard to the infirmary, which adjoins the prison wall, and here he performed the most desperate feat of all. This building is about eighteen feet high, and has three windows placed in a triangular position, about six feet apart, looking into the prison yard. He succeeded in climbing up the building from one window to the other (in which he is supposed to have aided himself by the towels), and from thence to the top of the outer wall of the prison. There he drove a strong nail into the wall, and attached to it a piece of stout string, to which he also attached several towels, by which means he let himself down into the street, got clear off, and no clue has as yet been obtained to his whereabouts. The man is 30 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches in height, brown hair, gray eyes, pale complexion, slender make, with three small moles on the left arm.

IRELAND.

The election of Mr. John Reynolds, M.P., to the office of Lord Mayor of Dublin for the ensuing year, was confirmed on Saturday last. Patrick Mathews, Esq., has been elected to serve as Mayor of Drogheda; and Mr. Shea for Cork.

**THE IRISH POST-OFFICE.**—Mr. Augustus Godby, head of the Irish Post-office, retires on full pension of £800 a year. Mr. Godby is to be succeeded by Mr. Cornwall, private secretary to the Postmaster-General, Lord Clauricarde. Mr. Cornwall is to be succeeded by Mr. Blake, of Portumna.

**RETRENCHMENT.**—The different Government offices in Dublin have received orders to return a list of expected contingencies for next year, on the most economical terms, in pursuance of a resolution of the House of Commons in last June.

**REPEAL ASSOCIATION.**—The usual weekly meeting of this association was held at Conciliation Hall, on Monday. Mr. John O'Connell, referring to the Young Ireland party, observed that, at the late meeting of the Irish Alliance, sentiments had been uttered, and even rules had been adopted, which were wholly irreconcilable with the declarations which had been set forth as to the renunciation of the wild doctrines of physical force. He (Mr. O'Connell) greatly feared that his duty to the people of Ireland would compel him to withhold his consent from any union between Conciliation Hall and the Irish Alliance, until the fundamental principle of peaceful, legal, and constitutional agitation was in the first instance conceded to them. The rent was announced to be £13 10s.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Major-General Prince George of Cambridge has assumed the command of the troops in Ireland during the absence of Sir Edward Blakeney, who has been summoned to the council of the Commander-in-Chief upon an important military question which has been discussed at the Horse Guards during the week. The matter is said to have reference to the command of one of the regiments in Ireland.

**THE SLAVE TRADE.**—We learn that on the 4th September last her Majesty's ship *Kingfisher* captured, after a chase of seven hours, the Brazilian brig *Augusta do Rio*, of four guns and twenty-nine men, fully equipped for the slave trade.

**THE LATE QUEEN DOWAGER.**—The following circular memorandum has been addressed by the Lords of the Admiralty to the respective commanders-in-chief on the home stations, respecting the mourning in the fleet for the late Queen Dowager:—"Admiralty, December 3. It is with great regret that the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty announce the death of the Queen Dowager, who departed this life at seven minutes to two o'clock on the morning of the 2d instant. The flag of the commander-in-chief is to be shifted from her Majesty's ship—to her Majesty's ship—and, the Royal standard is to be hoisted half-mast high on board her Majesty's ship (the flag ship). The ensigns, jacks, and pendants of all ships and vessels are also to be hoisted half-mast high. The Royal standard and the colours of her Majesty's ships and vessels are to continue thus hoisted until the day after the interment of her Majesty. On that day each ship is to fire in succession 30 minute guns."

**THE SQUADRON OF EVOLUTION.**—Her Majesty's ships *La Hogue*, 60, Captain McDougal; *Leander*, 50, Captain S. C. Dacres; *Arrogant*, 46, Captain Fitzroy; *Encounter*, 14, Captain Gordon; *Scourge*, 8, Commander Lord H. F. Kerr; and the *Conflict*, 6, Commander Drake, were off Lisbon on the 29th ult.

The *Ganges*, 84, Captain Smith, C.B., passed through the Straits of Gibraltar on the 23rd ult., eleven days from Plymouth, en route to Malta.

**AN EMIGRANT SHIP ON FIRE.—NARROW ESCAPE OF FOUR HUNDRED PERSONS.**—The *Tay* (with the West India mail) brings an account of the total loss of the emigrant ship *Caleb Grimshaw*, Captain Hoxie, by fire, 16 miles S.E. of the island of Flores, one of the Azores. The emigrants, 390 in number, with the crew, were providentially saved from destruction. The cry of "fire" was raised at about eight o'clock on the night of the 12th ult. The decks were immediately flooded. On raising one of the fore-hatches the fire was discovered abreast of the chain locker. The heat was so intense that no one could live below, and the immense quantities of water poured into the ship by the crew and passengers generated steam, and the heat at length became insufferable. But this was the only means by which the ship was kept from being rapidly consumed. The boats were towed astern of the burning vessel for five days and nights, filled with poor emigrants bawling their fate, while about 60 were on a raft, when a ship was seen bearing towards them, and which proved to be the barque *Sarah*, Captain Cook, bound from London to New Brunswick. He immediately approached the *Caleb Grimshaw*, but was only able to get on board during the night of the 17th, three boatsful of passengers, owing to the wind blowing hard. The next day, the 18th, he got on board about 150 passengers. Night approaching, and the wind still increasing, he was obliged to lay to. On the 19th there was a heavy sea, and no more could be got off. On the 20th about 10 persons, who had escaped from the burning ship, volunteered to return and relieve those who were on board at work, as by this time there was no more water or provisions to be got without raising the hatches. The mainmast was now settling down, and the upper deck was working each way. On this day the ship floated to the leeward of Flores into smooth water, and during the night all the passengers that remained on board were got off. Before the last of the crew left, they lifted the hatches, and immediately the ship burst into a terrific blaze. The escape of all the persons, 399 in number, was most miraculous, the ship being on fire for eight days and nights! Nothing but the continual flooding the ship prevented her from being burnt to the water's edge, and every soul on board perishing before relief could be had. The men and crew worked like heroes. The conduct of the master of the *Sarah* was beyond all praise. For three days and nights did he hover about the burning ship, amidst the most tempestuous weather, taking every opportunity to lower his boats to save some of the passengers. Nothing could exceed his heroism and humanity. To him, under Divine Providence, the unhappy emigrants owe their preservation. Although perpetually obliged by the tempestuous wind and heavy sea to leave them apparently to a dreadful fate, he always endeavoured to keep in sight, and cheer their aching hearts with a prospect of escape. The *Sarah* arrived at Fayal with the crew and passengers of the *Caleb Grimshaw* in safety. The passengers had lost everything on board, and were perfectly destitute, for they had the greatest difficulty to get food from the burning ship to keep them alive. Capt. Hoxie chartered the *Sarah* to take on the passengers to New York. The *Sarah* had not left Fayal when the *Tay* took her departure, but the American Consul was using the most strenuous efforts to arrange everything for her leaving. The *Caleb Grimshaw* belonged to Messrs. Grimshaw, of Liverpool. The origin of the fire was not known.

NEW ROUTES AND MAIL CONTRACTS.

In the month of September, 1803, Captain James Lancaster arrived in the Downs, "having made the first voyage to India," says the historian, "in two years and seven months." About 1803, one of the King's ships went to Calcutta and back in seven months. In that time she sailed as far as the merchant vessel sailed two centuries before, allowing the latter to have remained four months at anchor to trade, in twenty-three months. The voyage to India is now performed in a still shorter period; and by the Isthmus of Suez, travellers and light goods are transmitted to Bombay in a month, and Hong Kong, at the mouth of the Canton river, in seven or eight weeks. Taking the average of voyages two centuries and a half ago at one year out and one year home, since that period the time necessary to communicate between England and India has been shortened from one year to one month.

The progress thus indicated is still going on, and the communication between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans is shortly to be facilitated by several new routes to be made across the continent of America. The first to be achieved, and the most important, is the Panama Railroad. It will be forty-six miles long, uniting the Bay of Panama, in the Pacific, and the port of Chagres, on the Atlantic. A portion of it, comprised between the Bay and the river Chagres, a distance of twenty-one miles, has been contracted for, and the work was to be commenced on December 1. The other portion to Lineon Bay, a distance of twenty-five miles, is also in hand; and when the whole is completed, which it will be in two years, a traveller, to use the language of an American journal, "may light his cigar as he is leaving the Atlantic steamer, and before he has smoked it to an end, may ascend the ship's side in the Pacific."

This route is the shortest proposed; but it passes through a district that has



generally been described as swampy and unwholesome, being within 9° of the Line. The eagerness now displayed in constructing it, and the great expectations formed from its success, do great honour to the sagacity of Mr. William Paterson, the projector of the Bank of England, and his associates, who attempted, in 1698, to found a colony on the Isthmus at Darien, for the very purpose of promoting a communication between the two oceans. They then regarded that point as the highest on the globe, and proposed to make it the route between England and China. They expected to shorten the voyage so much as to be enabled to undersell all their competitors. The colony was opposed with great acrimony by many jealous rivals, and failed; but the present plan restores its projectors to high honour, and excites great regret that they were not allowed to confer on commerce and their country 150 years ago the advantages they so clearly foresaw. Perhaps it is for the general advantage that they did not succeed. Established then, the route would have been monopolized by one European nation; now, being established in a territory belonging to one of the feeble governments of America, which will derive equal advantages from the traffic of all nations, it will probably be equally open to all. Sir C. Napier, at the meeting of the Scottish Hospital, on the 30th ult., mistakenly spoke of the work as undertaken by the Government of the United States; but was corrected by Mr. Laurence, the American Minister, who said that the United States would ask this country to subscribe with themselves, and sought no exclusive privileges. The road is in fact making by private individuals, sanctioned by the Government of New Grenada; and we may trust to the mutual jealousy of the governments of the great nations of the world to protect the independence of the little State that holds this great pass.

Another route proposed is across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, in the dominions of Mexico. A highway has already been constructed from the Gulf of Mexico to the Gulf of Tehuantepec, by Messrs. Garay, Manning, and Mackintosh, and Hargou and Co., to whom the privilege has been conceded. The distance is 144 miles, and it is expected that a railway, which can be made for £2,000,000 sterling, will, ere long, supersede the highway. In the meantime, steamers are about to run from the termination in the Gulf of Mexico to New Orleans, and from the termination in the Pacific to San Francisco. This route will be shorter from New Orleans to San Francisco than the Panama route by 1800 miles, and shorter from New York, when the railway projected across the Peninsula of Florida shall be completed, by 2000 miles. Besides being so much shorter, it passes through a better climate, being from 9° to 10° north of Panama; and should a railway be constructed across Tehuantepec, it promises to be a great highway between the United States on the Atlantic and on the Pacific.

Another scheme in progress is a great ship canal, which an American company has undertaken to make, from the mouth of the River San Juan, in the Gulf of Mexico, through the Lakes of Nicaragua and Leon, to the Pacific. Occupying a very large portion of the whole distance between the two oceans, and requiring only a canal of about twenty miles in length to connect them, these great Lakes seem destined by nature to form a water communication between them. The project is highly favoured by the Governments of the United States and of Nicaragua, and will, there is now no doubt, be carried into effect. This route lies between Panama and Tehuantepec, but nearer the former than the latter. It passes through a fertile and picturesque country, and will enable vessels of light draught of water to pass from one sea to the other. Before five years have elapsed, three lines of communication between the Atlantic and the Pacific, beyond the territories of the United States, will be completed. After that is accomplished, few ships, perhaps, will sail to China by the Cape of Good Hope, and still fewer will go round Cape Horn.

Within the United States it is proposed to connect the upper part of the valley of the Mississippi by a railroad with California. The line will run between 33° and 39° north latitude. Starting from St. Louis, on the Mississippi, it will proceed by the valley of the Kaniz to the valley of the Upper Arkansas; and then, passing into the valley of the Rio del Norte, will, at the head of that river, cross the Rocky Mountains. Deflecting to the north, it will afterwards enter the Great Basin, and touching the new-founded settlement of the Mormons on the Great Salt Lake, will run straight to San Francisco on the Pacific. The distance is about 2000 miles; but there is no doubt the work will be achieved. At a Convention from all the States of the Union, held at Memphis, which closed its labours on October 26, it was resolved to call on the Government to provide at an early period for the construction of a national railroad to the Pacific, in the best and cheapest manner, applying the money obtained by the sale of the national lands to defray the expense. At the same time, the Convention recommended the Government, by the appropriation of the public domains, to aid in the formation of branch lines from the Atlantic, and to suitable points on the Gulf of Mexico. Already, as General Cass stated in a letter read to the Convention, the United States are rendered by the telegraph more compact than they were at the time the Constitution was adopted, and this network of railways connecting the Great Northern Lakes with the Gulf of Mexico, the Atlantic with the Pacific Ocean, will unite the many millions of people for whom the vast territory of the United States is destined to be a home, as closely as we are united in England at this day. To assist private enterprise in constructing the Panama, Tehuantepec, and Nicaragua routes, the Convention recommended that the Postmaster-General of the United States, and the Secretaries of War and of the Navy should make contracts for the transportation of the mails, of troops, and of naval and military stores from the Atlantic to the Pacific by the shortest, speediest, and cheapest route. They keep the end of communication steadily in view, and while they exert themselves to procure a railroad, connecting the Atlantic with the Pacific within their own territory, they promote cheap communication by the formation of railways across the continent beyond them.

To foresee all the vast changes which will ensue from opening these new routes, particularly that across the Isthmus of Panama, is impossible. They will, probably, far exceed those which ensued from the discovery of America, and from reaching India by the Cape of Good Hope. One obvious consequence of shortening sea voyages by intermediate stages, will be to facilitate, or even compel the employment of steam-vessels to a much greater extent than at present; and for this contingency the Americans are preparing, by building a great number. By using them, while the route is considerably shortened, we may expect that the time necessary to carry goods to China will be speedily reduced to something less than the time now required to transmit passengers by the Isthmus of Suez. By the route across the Isthmus of Panama, though the long sea voyage from that port to New Zealand will make it difficult, we shall reach

our possessions in the South Sea in fifty or sixty days. Commerce is sure, in the end, to follow the safest and speediest route; and it will probably all pass from China, and all the islands and places in the Pacific Ocean, including our colonies, to Europe, across the continent of America. As that continent becomes peopled, as the communication increases between it and Asia, already crowded with inhabitants, the trade will become so immense, that the smaller trade of Europe, including that of England, will become, perhaps, insignificant and subordinate. As a part of the commerce of the world, our commerce may continue to flourish; but to isolate it, and not draw supplies from the general stream, will probably dry it up for ever.

That consideration has a practical bearing. To continue our success, we must use all the facilities the continent of America, with all its railroads and steam-boats, offers us. Our merchants being cosmopolites, will not neglect these advantages, but our Government may. All our mails, however, to be carried quickly and cheaply, must be carried by the common and generally used routes. Every weekly arrival from N. York now brings intelligence from Jamaica and other places further south ten days or a fortnight later than is brought by our West India mail packets, which come direct. Political objections ought not to interfere with transmitting our mails by the shortest route; and in all future contracts for carrying them, we must profit by the conveniences, whether of railroad or steamship, which the continent of America is preparing. Our country requires that not a single farthing of money should be misapplied; and by transmitting our mails by the shortest sea voyage to America, and forwarding them by its railroads and steam-ships, and by our own steam-ships passing thence and from the colonies, we may speedily save the expense of the West India and Rio Plata lines of packets. By and by we shall communicate with China by the same means, and be spared the expense of maintaining a communication by the Mediterranean and the Isthmus of Suez.

The accompanying Engraving represents the lines of the two most important routes we have briefly described—the railroad over the Isthmus of Panama, and the ship-canal across Nicaragua.

CAPTURE OF CHINESE PIRATICAL JUNKS.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

H.M.S. *Medea*. WHAMPOA, Sept. 16, 1849.

I SEND you a Sketch and detail of proceedings in this quarter, which may not be uninteresting.

Her Majesty's ship *Medea* left Hong-Kong on the evening of the 5th instant, and arrived at a place called Tienpak early on the morning of the 7th, when the commander immediately pulled in towards the harbour, with the view of obtaining a pilot for the coast of Hainan; and, if possible, some information regarding the *Sylph* and *Covadise Family*, both of which vessels, not having been heard of for several months, were supposed to have been taken by the pirates who infest that part of the China Sea.

The harbour was found to be filled with heavily-armed junks, to the number of fifty or thereabouts, fifteen or twenty of which were very large, and mounting upwards of twenty-two guns each, full of men, and answering exactly to the description of the piratical vessels which have been making great havoc in these seas lately. There were also from 100 to 150 cargo junks, several of which were boarded for the purpose of ascertaining the residence of the Mandarin on shore. From them the commander learned that he had retreated some distance in shore; and they themselves were detained until ransom was paid for their liberation.

The appearance of the *Medea* in the roads, and the approach of her gig into the harbour, caused great excitement among the armed junks. They hung red flags over their guns, and displayed a variety of other warlike demonstrations. It was therefore considered prudent to return on board, without landing, as the town was some distance inland.

As soon as the gig left the harbour, five large junks were observed to weigh and stand out, but shortly anchored in a narrow creek on the right-hand entrance of the harbour, about three miles from the main body of their comrades, and about a mile and half nearer the shore. Commander Lockyer, not conceiving that he possessed sufficient evidence of these vessels being pirates, did not feel justified in making an attack upon them, and accordingly left the roads at 6 P.M. that evening, in further search of the missing ships.

Having passed Taifung Island, the *Medea* came up with a junk which had been seen beating about all day without entering the harbour. She was hailed to send a boat, when a Chinese, who stated himself to be the chief officer, came on board, and said that another vessel had been in company with him, but was seized by the pirates; and that his own captain had been taken at the same time, and was also detained a prisoner until a ransom of twenty taels of silver should be paid. He was examined in the cabin, when he described the vessels that took his consort, gave the name of his owners, and asserted his capability of pointing the pirates out amongst those in the harbour. On receiving this man's deposition, his junk was taken in tow, and the *Medea* returned to and anchored at Tienpak about 8 P.M.

The commander resolved to take a force in, and endeavour to re-capture the vessel thus said to have been seized. The following morning, at six o'clock, the gig, cutter, and the two paddle-box boats pulled in, manned and armed. On their rounding the point of sand, which partly composed the narrow creek, and whilst the Chinaman was pointing out the piratical vessels which had seized his consort, the five armed junks above mentioned brought their broadsides to bear upon the mouth of the creek in a most seaman-like manner, triced up their boarding-nettings, and commenced a heavy fire upon the boats, which was immediately returned with grape and musketry at the distance of thirty yards. Orders were then given to pull alongside and board, which was accordingly done; the boats being received by a heavy shower of spears and smoke-balls, which latter burnt several of the men very severely. However, in about twenty minutes the whole five were captured, with a very considerable loss on the part of the Chinese, from the boats' fire of grape and musketry, besides several who were drowned endeavouring to swim ashore.

It was considered impracticable to bring these junks out of the creek, as the wind was foul, and the whole pirate fleet was getting under weigh, evidently with the view of cutting off the boats on their return. The prizes were, therefore, set fire to, and soon blew up; and the expedition pulled back to the ship, under a heavy fire from nine of the largest junks, who had already got well within range. The boats at this period were in a very critical position, as the ammunition was nearly all expended, many men being *hors de combat*, and upwards of thirty junks in the background endeavouring to come up with the boats; and there is little doubt, that, had they succeeded in cutting off their retreat, not a man would have returned to tell the tale, the men being greatly exhausted by the five miles pull in, and the severe exercise in a broiling sun, besides the pull on board again.

Of the prizes taken, three were junks of about 230 tons, mounting two long 18-pounders, and eight 12-pounders, with more than fifty men each; and the other two were of 150 tons, with two long 18-pounders, and six 12-pounders, and forty men each. Total, 46 guns and 230 men; besides a great number of spears, jingals, and matchlocks; while all were well provided with powder and shot. The *Medea's* force on this occasion was as follows, viz.:

Gig—Acting Commander Lockyer; Dr. Hastings, Acting Surgeon; Mr. Spong, Clerk; and six seamen.

Cutter—Mr. Walker, Acting Mate; Mr. Ansell, Master's Assistant; and ten seamen.

First Paddle-Box Boat (one 24-lb. carronade)—Lieutenant W. Wood, Senior Lieutenant; Mr. Harrington, Midshipman; and twenty-three seamen and marines.

Second Paddle-Box Boat (one 24-lb. carronade)—Mr. W. Brodie, Acting Master; Mr. Wilkinson, Midshipman; Mr. Frowse, Midshipman; and twenty-three seamen and marines.

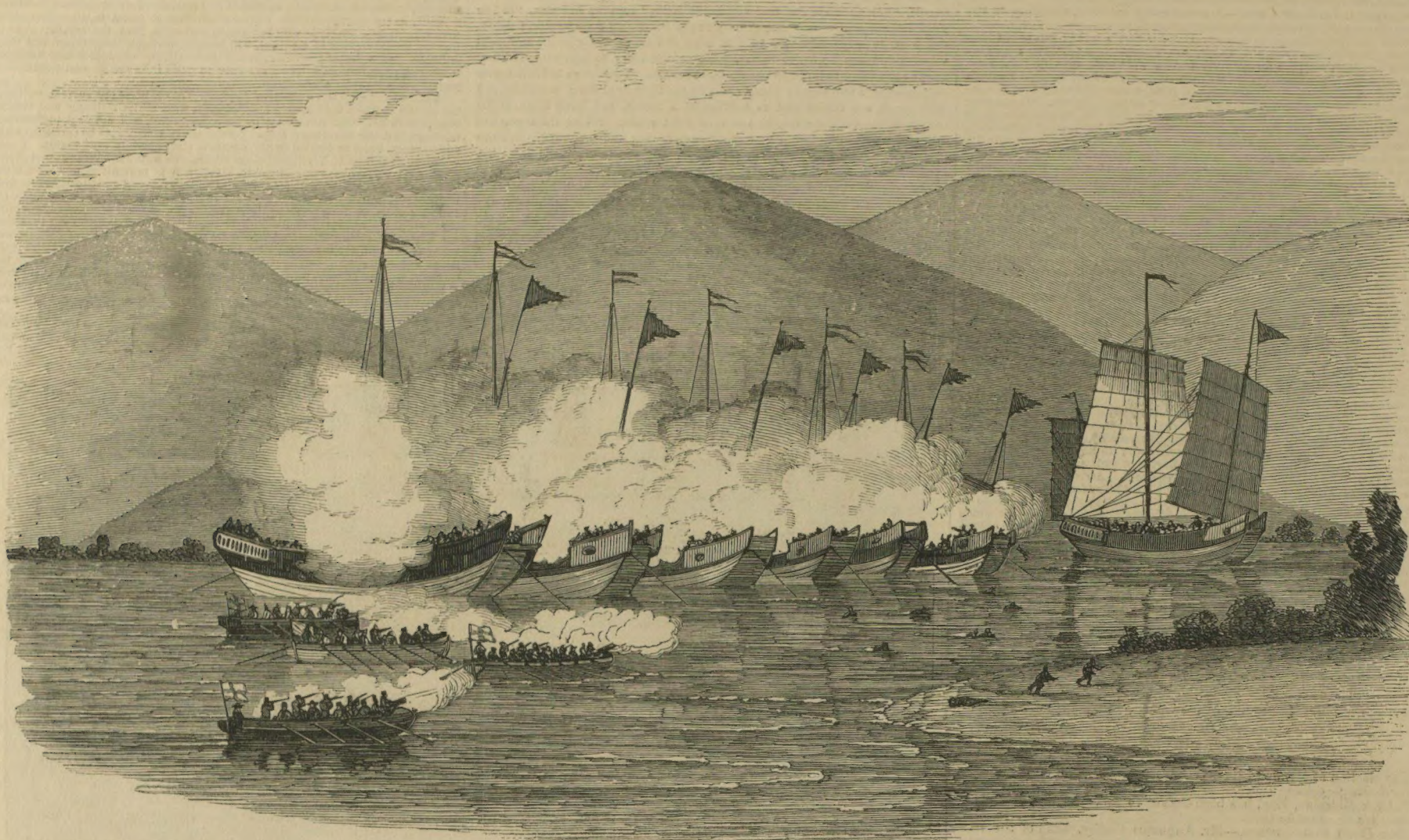
Making a total of seventy-two officers and men. One seaman was killed by a round shot, as was likewise the Chinese who had given information of the pirates; and Mr. Wilkinson, midshipman, and ten men, were wounded.

Two men found in chains on board one of the pirates were taken to Hong-Kong. A woman and her child, who had jumped overboard during the engagement, were saved, and landed by the gig.

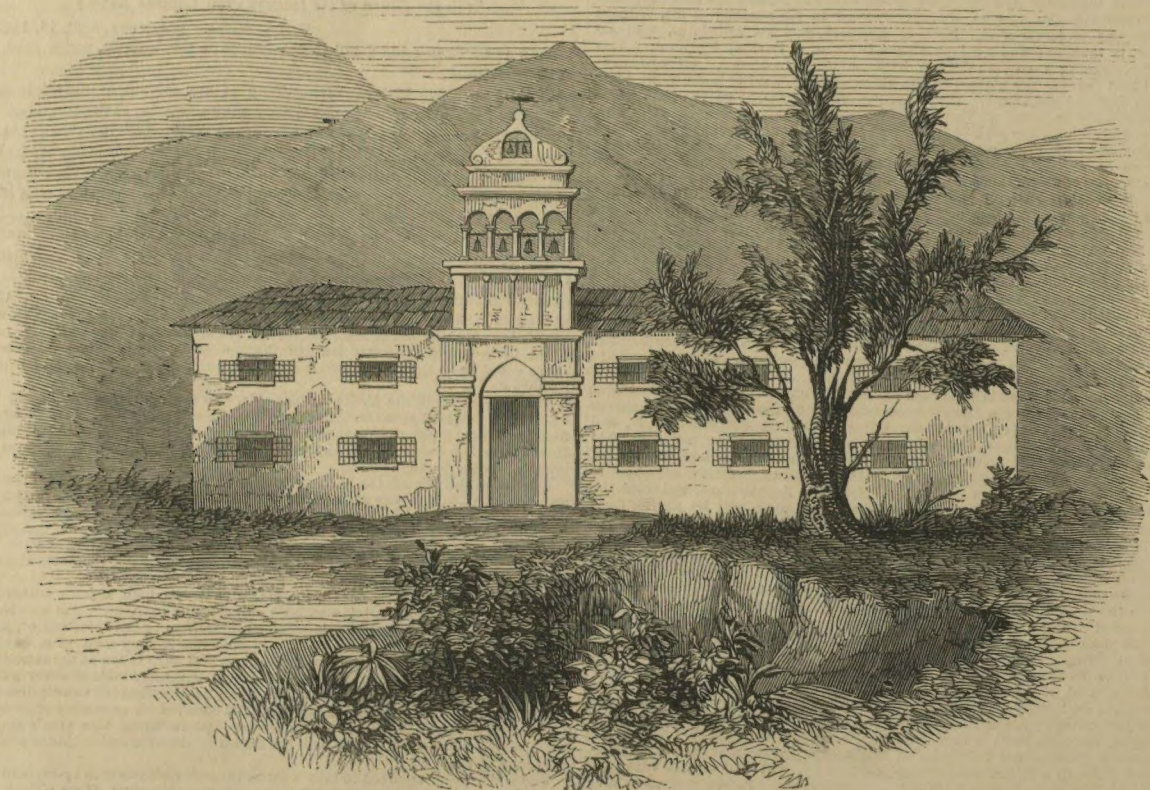
This will be a wholesome lesson to these pirates. A small steamer that could cross the bar would effectually exterminate this powerful nest. It seems they thought the boats would have gone right in, so that their retreat would have been cut off by the five junks. Lucky it was they did not.

AN EYE-WITNESS.





ATTACK BY BOATS OF H.M.S. "MEDHA" ON ARMED PIRATICAL JUNKS, IN TIENPAK HARBOR, ON THE SOUTH-WEST COAST OF CHINA.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE)



CONVENT OF ST. GEROSIMUS, NEAR THE BLACK MOUNTAIN.

#### THE INSURRECTION IN CEPHALONIA.

THE revolt that has lately disturbed the peace of Cephalonia has had the natural consequence of drawing our attention to that island, and of investing with interest many particulars that otherwise would be disregarded. But it is not by virtue of any such contingency that Cephalonia becomes worthy of notice. It is the largest, and in some respects the most important constituent member of the Septinsular Republic; and though, as things go at present, this does not involve the exercise of much political significance, yet, in the event of European war, we could not afford to be careless of these our possessions. There must always be a close relationship between the protectorate of these islands, and the naval command of the Mediterranean. Cephalonia especially is in this respect valuable, because she has an harbour sufficiently capacious for the entire fleet of Great Britain. Between Argostoli and Lixuri there is abundant room for all our first-rates to swing at anchor, and withal excellent holding ground; and here it was that the French fleet sought refuge from the search of Nelson. The harbour is so deep, and so protected by the land, that, with topmasts struck, large ships would not be discernible till the search had been pushed well round the point, about half way down the harbour. Thus the French men-of-war managed to escape the frigates that were sent in to reconnoitre; and emerged eventually to fight the battle in Aboukir Bay.

Perhaps to the possession of this magnificent harbour must be partly attributed the spirit of mercantile adventure which distinguishes the Cephalonists. We say partly, because beyond doubt much of this honourable distinction is due to the superior development of general industry which marks them—an industry which shows itself in matters unconnected with this peculiar advantage. They show, in daily life, an energy which constitutes a clear difference between them and any of the other islanders. The Corfuites, for instance, though enjoying many inducements to diligence, are certainly to be reckoned amongst the laziest of people. The fables of the Golden Age are almost realized in their agricultural experience, if we may speak of agriculture where the labours of the field are unknown. Their olive trees, on which they chiefly depend for produce, yield their crops almost untended; and the ground gives them a vintage with no further solicitation than the mere planting of the vine. They are, in fact, ruined by the very exuberance of their soil. Enough for the support of existence is attainable without trouble; and with this sufficiency they live contented, seldom or never entering into the toil of industrial or commercial competition. Corfu has no indigenous manufactures, nor does she export any produce, nor, indeed, boast of any craft beyond the dignity of a tabaccolo. Now, Cephalonia has a large fleet of merchantmen, that every year trade to the Black Sea for corn. They are well built and well found in every respect, as it behoves vessels to be that undertake the navigation of the stormy Euxine. Besides this a very busy trade is driven in their own produce, which is exported chiefly in English bottoms, this produce being currants. Zante has monopolized the credit of furnishing us with this delicate condiment, but at present quite as many are grown at Cephalonia. We may remark the same truth in the instance of these islanders that political economists have established on general grounds, viz. that the hardihood engendered by the necessity of struggling with disadvantages of soil and circumstance is the aving of a people. The Cephalonists have to work hard for their crops, the soil

being disposed to a great extent on steep mountain declivities; but the consequence is, that they are a hardy and industrious community. Unhappily, they have not learned to set aside the besetting evils of Ionian morality, as we learn by the atrocious and cowardly exhibitions with which their occasional outbreaks are marked.

They who have attended to the accounts published of the late disturbances must have been struck with the atrocities brought to light. Some license may be conceded to the fury of popular excitement, but no excuse can be devised for the malefactions that have lately disgraced Cephalonia. The defence of Theodore Viacco is quite a curiosity, aiming as it does at the exculpation of himself by the incriminating of all the witnesses, and speaking so coolly of the horrible crimes which he had been bribed to commit.

The patron saint of Cephalonia is St. Gerosimus. In giving an account of these communities, it is quite necessary to notice the tutelary saint. Saint Spiro, at Corfu; St. Dionysius, at Zante; and St. Gerosimus, at Cephalonia, have almost superseded the worship of Him for whose sake professedly they are venerated. There is a Convent of St. Gerosimus at a short distance from Argostoli. Of this building we give a Sketch—not because it is itself a very picturesque object, but because here it was that, according to the confession of Viacco, the Lord High Commissioner was to have been assassinated. It lies nearly at the foot of the Marro Vouno, or Black Mountain.

Cephalonia, like St. Mauro, has extensive Cyclopean remains. Kranl, near Argostoli, presents some of the finest specimens of this kind to be found anywhere. The architecture is of the primitive order, the stones being of irregular shapes, unwrought by the chisel, and cohering only by the force of gravity. But the more picturesque remains are to be found at Samos, on the other side of the island. This town was destroyed by the Romans, in consequence of the inveterate addiction to piracy which rendered the Samians the pests of commerce. Great pains were taken to remove the vestiges of the town, but in some parts the architecture is so massive as to have defied the effort. All over the beach, and on the slopes of the hill, massive stones bear witness to the magnitude of the structures from which they must have been rolled down. In one particular place so much of the original walls remain, that a modern superstructure has been raised upon them, so as to furnish accommodation to the present generation. Once upon a time this building was a convent; it now is occupied as a police-station. The modern village of Samos is close down by the beach, and is of the same general appearance as any other small fishing village. The Bay of Samos is the most beautiful part of the island, and is shut in by the shores of Ithaco.

In this island is a natural curiosity which deserves notice. Near Argostoli is a spot where the water runs inland in a continuous stream, but only for a short distance. The course of the stream cannot be traced, and, to all appearance, it terminates abruptly, at the end of a channel only a few yards long, which it has worn for itself in the rock. The rate at which the water enters has been computed to be about 1100 tons a day; what becomes of it subsequently to its entrance, no one can say. This natural curiosity has been turned to good use, in the way of a mill-stream. A mill has been erected here, which does good work for the Cephalonists. Its situation is picturesque, at the entrance of the harbour, commanding a view of Liscuri, on the opposite side. It was at this village that Viacco was executed by sentence of court-martial.



MILL AT ARGOSTOLI, WITH LISCURI IN THE DISTANCE.



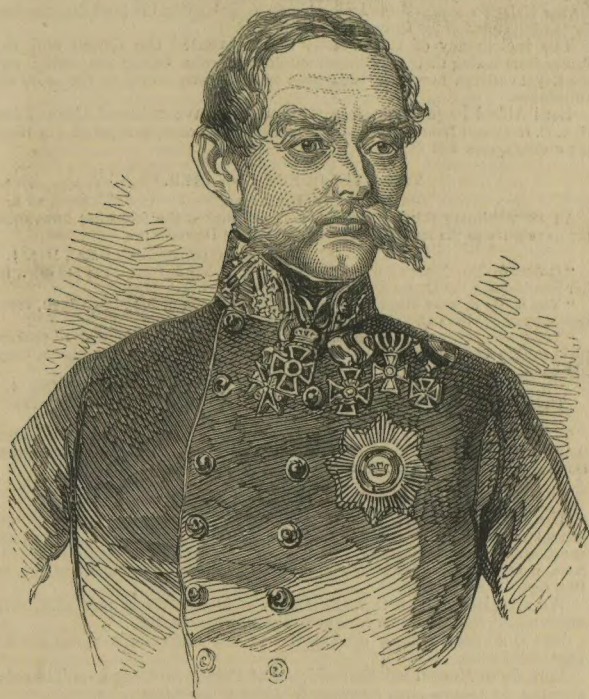
## BARON HAYNAU.

THE Baron Haynau, whose conduct in the late Hungarian war was stained with such acts of atrocity as will long cause his name to be held in execration throughout Europe, is stated to be a natural son of the Duke of Hesse, by a goldsmith's daughter. He was born at Cassel, in the year 1786, and appears to have been long notorious for his eccentricities, which, when he was for some time in military command at Grätz, led to his being considered insane.

In May last, upon the recall of Baron Welden from the superior command of the Austrian troops, he was replaced by Baron Haynau, who was appointed under the style and title of Commander-in-Chief of the Austrian army in the kingdom of Hungary and the principality of Transylvania; he being, at the same time, charged with the direction of the Government in both those countries, declared in a state of siege. He, probably, may have been considered to have gained this distinction by his cruelties, when, on the 30th of March, he arrived with an Imperial force and a battering-train before Brescia, which had revolted against the Austrians. After a six hours' bombardment, the city was entered, the barricades in the streets carried with great slaughter, and the beautiful city almost razed to the ground. In August, he added to his inglorious conquest the capture of Szegedin; and, within a week, he led the Imperial army to Temeswar, where a sanguinary conflict ensued, which terminated in the utter defeat of the Hungarians.

At the close of the war, Haynau carried into effect the exactions from the Hungarians with such unsparing cruelty, that he received the Imperial command to retire to less active service. Nevertheless, so strange is human nature in some of its phases, and so notorious are his Imperial Majesty's liege subjects for their inconsistency, that we find this execrated commander's conduct receiving their approval; and within the last month a deputation, consisting of a number of the most distinguished citizens of Pesth, has presented a most beautiful album to General Haynau, as a "token of gratitude!"

The General has since occupied a better position, though it will take a mul-



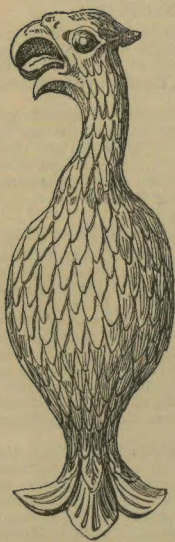
GENERAL HAYNAU.

itude of good actions to wash the blood-stains from his evil reputation. Another proof has just been given that it is the intention of Government to treat the Hungarian insurgents as mildly as circumstances will permit. Baron Haynau had issued orders to the courts-martial to carry on the proceedings against all those implicated in the late rebellion who, in obedience to his proclamation of the 1st of September, surrendered themselves to the authorities, without depriving them of their liberty, except where there are existing proofs of their having been guilty of some flagrant crime. The consequence is, that all those who voluntarily surrendered themselves are now at liberty, and those who may in future do so will enjoy the same privilege.

## CURIOSITIES.—X.

## BRONZE FOUND AT SILCHESTER.

THIS presumed relic of Roman art was found, about seven years since, by a woman reaping in a field at Silchester, situated on the borders of Hampshire, adjoining the county of Berks. Silchester is the Caer Segont of the Britons, and the Vindonum of the Romans. It is one of the most perfect Roman stations in the south of England. The foundations of the streets may still be traced, running in parallel lines across the area. Constantine was invested with the purple in this city in 407. Ella, the Saxon chief, destroyed this place on his march from the Sussex coast to Bath in 493. A great number of coins—many of which are in the possession of the holder of the above relic of antiquity—have been discovered here, at different periods. The present bronze is cast hollow, of beautiful execution, spirited in character, and in excellent preservation. It is in the possession of Mr. Charles Havell, Waterloo-place, King's-road, Reading.



**AN AID TO EARLY RISING.**—A mechanic residing at Newcastle, street, Hulme, has constructed a little machine for the purpose of awaking himself early in a morning. To a Dutch clock in the kitchen he has attached a lever, from which a wire communicates through the ceiling to the bed-room above, in which he has fixed his novel invention. Having set the lever to any hour at which he may wish to be awakened, when the time arrives it is released by the clock, and the machinery up-stairs rings a bell, then strikes a match, which lights an oil-lamp. This lamp runs upon four wheels, and is at the same instant propelled through a tin tube on a miniature railway, about five feet long, which is raised by small iron supports a few inches above the bedroom floor. Near the end of the "line" is fixed an elevated iron stand upon which a small teakettle is placed (holding about a pint); and immediately under it, by the aid of a spring, the lamp is stopped, and its flame boils the water in the kettle in twenty minutes—thus enabling him to take a cup of tea or coffee prior to going to work. The bell attached is so powerful that it awakes his neighbour, and the machine altogether is of a very neat appearance, the mechanism being of polished iron. The inventor has made it during his leisure hours, and has been about eighteen months in bringing it to a state of completion. He has also combined economy with utility, as the working of it does not cost more than a halpenny per week.

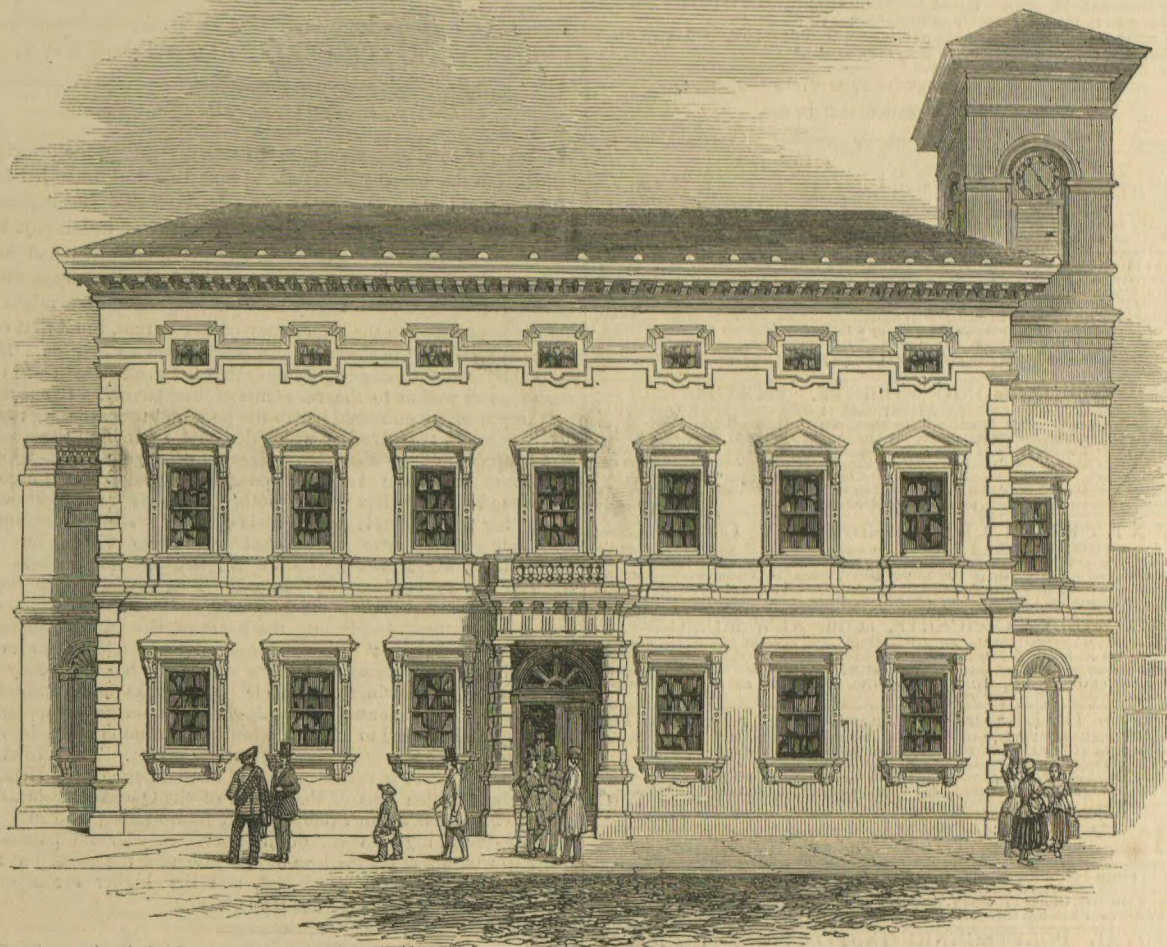
## RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

**MANCHESTER, SHEFFIELD, AND LINCOLNSHIRE RAILWAY.**—A committee of shareholders has been formed at Manchester, at a meeting held on Thursday week, at which a resolution was passed to the effect, that the present position of the company requires the adoption of measures for effecting a thorough and unrestricted inquiry into its affairs.

**WINDING UP OF JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES.**—Peremptory orders have been issued by the Master in Chancery, Sir George Rose, on William Frederick Hill and William Revell Vigers, contributories, for the payment by them severally of £1305 and £200 to the official manager, by twelve o'clock on the 25th of February, 1850, towards the winding-up and discharge of the liabilities of the Godolphin Mining Company.

**OPENING OF THE EASTERN UNION RAILWAY TO NORWICH.**—On Monday the extension to Norwich was opened to the public for the conveyance of cattle, goods, &c. This precaution is deemed necessary in order that the line may be properly consolidated for the running of passenger trains.

**MANCHESTER, SHEFFIELD, AND LINCOLNSHIRE.**—On Tuesday, at the Star Hotel, Manchester, a meeting of shareholders in the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway took place, to call for an investigation into the affairs of the company. There were about fifty gentlemen present, Mr. Samuel Lees, of Southport, presiding; and resolutions were passed in favour of another investigation of the company's financial position and into the policy of the management. The meeting also condemned the policy of management in



EDINBURGH CORN EXCHANGE.

## NEW CORN EXCHANGE, EDINBURGH.

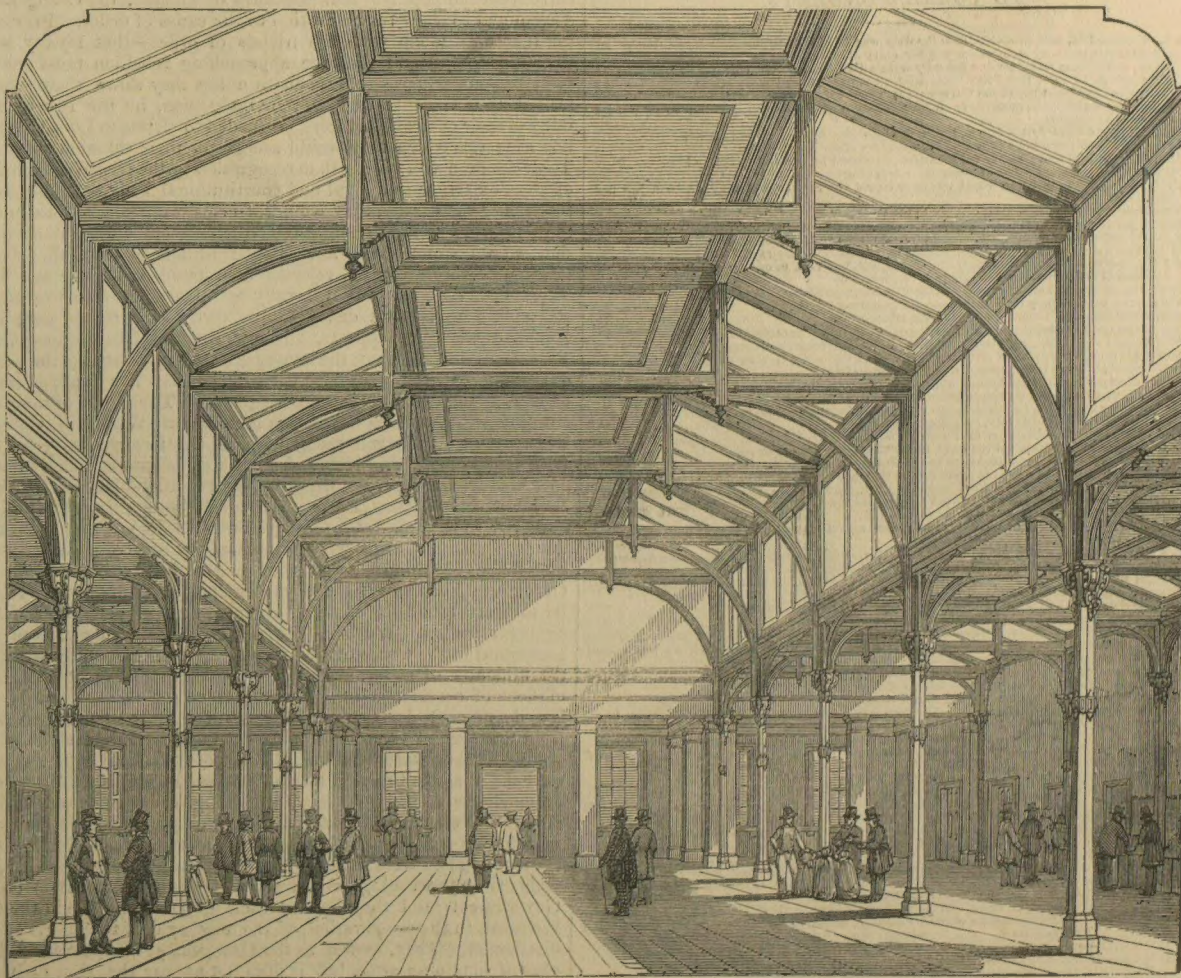
THIS building, just completed from the designs of David Cousins, Esq., architect, of Edinburgh, is a great addition to the many architectural beauties of "Auld Reekie."

The area of the building, within walls, is 152 feet in length by 93 feet 6 inches in width. The main front is 98 feet in length, and it is 59 feet in height to the top of the main cornice. The receding portions at either end are occupied as staircases; and that at the west end is continued as a campanile, or bell tower, to the height of 93 feet.

The style of architecture adopted is the Italian, and (as our Engraving shows) the front is a very effective and varied building—the mouldings rich and elegant, without being expensively laboured, and the designs of the windows different on each story. There is a handsome Doric portico to the door, which opens to the front portion of the ground-floor, occupied as a vestibule to the Corn Exchange, or great hall at the back, within which the grain is exposed for sale both in sample and in stock. This hall is lighted entirely from the roof, which is divided into three compartments, the greater portion being covered with patent glass tiles; and the vertical sashes of the centre compartments are hinged for ventilation.

The roofing of the hall is considerably lower than the front of the building; it is supported by two rows of iron pillars of ornamental design; though in this portion of the edifice, as in the front, more attention has been paid to general harmony of effect, produced by good proportion, than to trust to unnecessary ornamentation of parts.

The first, or one-pair floor, over the vestibule, provides accommodation for a bank, for the convenience of parties attending the market. A hall, sixty-six feet in length, occupies the remainder of this floor, in which these parties may meet for the settlement of their accounts. The second floor over these apartments is laid out as a granary, for storing corn or other seeds which may not have been disposed of at the market.



INTERIOR OF THE EDINBURGH CORN EXCHANGE.



CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Dec. 9.—Second Sunday in Advent.  
MONDAY, 10.—Grouse shooting ends.  
TUESDAY, 11.—Terrible slaughter of British troops in Afghanistan; 17,000 lives lost, 1842.  
WEDNESDAY, 12.—Phoebe Hassel, the woman-soldier, died, 1821, aged 108.  
THURSDAY, 13.—St. Lucy. Sun rises, 8h. 5m.; sets, 3h. 49m.  
FRIDAY, 14.—New moon, 3h. 38m. P.M. Isaac Walton died, 1683, aged 90.  
SATURDAY, 15.—Lord Stanhope died, 1816, aged 63.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,  
FOR THE WEEK ENDING DEC. 15, 1849.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M	M	M	M	M	M	M
h	h	h	h	h	h	h
m	m	m	m	m	m	m
9 50	10 25	11 0	11 30	12 0	12 30	1 0

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W. BATTY.—In consequence of the continued success of Mr. BRIGGS, he will appear during the week, being most positively his Last Six Nights. Wondrous Scenes of the Circle, supported by the following accomplished Artists:—Mlle Louise Tournier, Mlle Annette, La Petite Jeannette Josephine; Mesdames Davison, Avery, and Barraud; Messrs. J. Cooke, J. Powell, James Bridges; and M. Tournier. On MONDAY, DEC. 10th, the Entertainment will commence, at a Quarter to Seven, with the Popular Spectacle of the BATTLE OF WATERLOO. Napoleon Bonaparte by Mr. General, his Original Character. To be succeeded by Batty's Inimitable SCENES OF THE ARENA. Clowns, Messrs. T. Barry, Jackson, and Wheeler. To conclude with (the Last Night) MR. BRIGGS; or, the Pleasures of Housekeeping and Horsekeeping.—Box-office open from Eleven till Four.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL.—Conductor, Mr. COSTA.—NEXT FRIDAY, DEC. 14, Handel's MESSIAH (preceded by the "Dead March in Saul"). Vocalists—Miss Birch, Miss Dolby, Mr. Locke, and Mr. H. Phillips, with Orchestra of 700 performers. Tickets, 3s, 5s, and 10s 6d each, at 6, Exeter Hall, and Mr. Bowley, 53, Charing-cross. The Subscription is one, two, or three guineas. Subscribers who received no ticket for the previous performance will be furnished with two for this occasion. Persons resident in the country, desirous of securing tickets for this performance, are requested to forward their applications to No. 6, Exeter Hall, accompanied by a Post-office order for the amount, payable to Mr. ROBT. BOWLEY.

EXETER HALL.—WEDNESDAY CONCERTS.—WEDNESDAY NEXT, DEC. 12, will be held the EIGHTH CONCERT, when the following, among other artists, will appear:—Mrs. Alexander Newton, Miss Poole, Mr. Bridge, Frothingham (his first appearance), Mr. Leifer, Mr. Formes, M. Distin and Sons, and the unrivalled Violinist, Herr Ernst. Tickets, 1s and 2s reserved seats, 4s; stalls, 7s; may be had of Mr. Stammers, 4, Exeter Hall, and of all music-sellers.

MR. WILLY'S CONCERTS, at the NEW MUSIC-ROOM, ST. MARTIN'S HALL, 89, LONG-ACRE.—The eminent Pianist, Mr. Stornell, Bennett; the celebrated Violoncellist, Signor Platti; the Misses Williams; Messrs. Zerbini, Walslake, Reed, Pratten, and other members of Mr. Willy's Concert Band, will perform at the SECOND CONCERT, on MONDAY, Dec. 17th.—Tickets, 2s and 3s each. Reserved Seats, 5s.

MISS DOLBY begs to announce that her Third and Last SOIREE MUSICALE will take place at her residence, 2, Hinde-street, Manchester-square, on TUESDAY, DEC. 11th. To commence at Eight o'clock precisely. Principal performers—Miss Birch, Miss Thornton, Miss Dolby, Mr. Benson, and Mr. W. H. Seguin. Instrumental—Mlle. Clara Lovelady, Mr. Lindsay Sloper, Mr. Blagrove, Mr. Gattie, Mr. Dando, and Mr. Lucas.—Tickets, 1s and 2s reserved seats, 4s; stalls, 7s; may be had of her residence.

BANVARD'S PANORAMA, by particular request, will remain OPEN for FOUR DAYS longer, at the EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY. To accommodate the large number of visitors during the coming Cattle Show, the celebrated Painting of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, lately exhibited at Windsor Castle, showing over 3000 miles of American scenery, will be exhibited Monday, Dec. 10th; Tuesday, 11th; Wednesday, 12th, and Thursday, 13th, when it will positively close.—Morning Exhibition, Half-past Two; Evening, Half-past Seven. Admission, 1s; Lower Seats, 2s.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—The First of a Series of Illustrated Lectures, by Dr. Bachofner, on the Philosophy of Scientific Recreation, Daily at Two o'clock, and on Tuesday and Thursday at Eight. An entirely new Set of Dissolving Views of London in the Sixteenth Century and it is now in, with a Descriptive Lecture, Daily at Half-past Four, and in the Evenings at a Quarter to Ten. The Views of Rome are shown Daily at One o'clock. A Lecture on the Cultivation of the Voice and on the Art of Singing, by G. Clifford, Esq., on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at a Quarter to Four, and on the alternate Evenings at Eight. Lectures on Chemistry, by Mr. Ashley. Exhibition of the Oxy-Hydrogen Microscope. Diver and Diving-Bell, &c.—Admission, 1s; Schools, Half-price.

NOTICE.—SMITHFIELD CLUB PRIZE CATTLE SHOW, and EXHIBITION OF SEEDS, ROOTS, IMPLEMENTS, &c., for 1849, COMMENCES on TUESDAY, instead of Wednesday, and CLOSES on FRIDAY Evening, instead of Saturday, as heretofore, 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th DECEMBER.—Bazaar, King-street, Portman-square.

GREAT EXHIBITION OF INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS, 1851.—The FIRST LIST of the Names of Promoters and Subscribers is now being made up, to be reported forthwith to H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT, President of the Society of Arts. Persons desirous that their names should be registered in such List are requested to inform the same immediately to the Chairman of the Local Committees, which have been formed in—

Aberystwith	Devonport	Launceston	Stroud
Bath	Dover	Leicester	Swansea
Bristol	Durham	Leeds	Stafford
Bodmin	Exeter	Liverpool	Shrewsbury
Bradford	Falmouth	Manchester	Stoke-upon-Trent
Brighampton	Gloucester	Maidstone	Stourbridge
Belfast	Guilford	Norwich	Turro
Birmingham	Hull	Newport	Walsall
Cork	Hull	Newcastle-upon-Tyne	Waterford
Conventry	Hull	Northampton	Wexford
Cardiff	Ipswich	Nottingham	Wolverhampton
Canterbury	Kidderminster	Plymouth	Great Yarmouth
Dartmouth	Limerick	Penzance	York
Derby	London	Stamford	

or to the Executive Committee, 1, Old Palace-yard, Westminster.

GREAT EXHIBITION OF INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS, 1851.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that important Towns and Places which have not been visited by a Deputation from his Royal Highness the Prince Albert, President of the Society of Arts, will be visited in due course as soon as suitable arrangements can be made. In the meantime, it is requested that the formation of any Local Committee in such places may be reported forthwith to the Secretary of the Executive Committee, 1, Old Palace-yard, Westminster.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A Z.—The simplest, and, probably, now the only way of obtaining complete naturalisation, as a British subject, is by memorial to the Secretary of State under the recent statute, the 7 and 8 Vic., c. 65. Any foreigner capable of naturalisation by that act with the exception of his being able to be an M.P. or Privy Councillor. The expense and mode of proceeding may be known by inquiry at the Home Office or the Treasury. A person may be naturalised also by special act of Parliament, or be made a denizen by letters-patent. But these courses will now be obsolete.

ALICE, Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Moore, the poet, is residing at his cottage in Wills St. W. W. Hull will find the report in the newspapers of the time.

Tonbridge Wells.—Sidney's Emigration Guide, published by Orr and Co, Strand.

IGNORAMUS.—A Clerical Error is a mistake in spelling.

J M.—The parties in question would not have issued the notices, had they not been justified by law.

A SUBSCRIBER, Lancaster, should apply to the secretary of the society.

M O B, Dublin.—See the Maps of the Stars, published at 90, Fleet-street.

A SUBSCRIBER will find all the information he desires in "Barrow's Tour in Iceland."

W B.—Yours is a common brass coin, struck by Constantine the Great.

T J H.—Your coin does not belong to the Hephthalites, but to a later period. It is a penny of Ethelred II (sole Monarch A.D. 978 to 1016), worth 6s.

W M.—Apply respecting the old play by Mr. Pickering, publisher, Piccadilly.

VICTORINE should apply to Watkins and Hill, Chancery Cross.

A SUBSCRIBER, near Cheltenham, has been misinformed.

AN ARCHITECT, Birmingham.—The Liverpool Music Hall was designed by Mr. Cunningham.

W S, Cape Town, is thanked for the Engraving; the matter is, however, settled.

S C, Southampton.—The photographic system has not yet been adopted by reporters.

A C cannot tell you of any new or cheap work on glass-painting.

S S S, Liverpool, had better himself apply to the publisher of the catalogue.

C B E, Nether Hall.—We do not interfere in disputes at cards.

V W H.—See the account of Dr. Arnot's ventilating chimney-valve, in Number 392.

PHILIP.—Apply to Mr. Ridgway, publisher, Piccadilly.

R M A, Chelsea.—The Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and the Commander-in-Chief.

A F cannot claim anything of the kind, under the circumstances stated.

N B W, Brixton.—We cannot find time to search the title of ships' arrivals.

DEVON and STAG.—We have not space for the sketches.

KATE.—The height of the Venus di Medici is 4 feet 11 inches.

AN AGRICULTURIST, Northampton.—A complete Manual of Geography is announced for publication by Parker, West Strand.

PHILOMATH.—Mr. Bidder, one of the greatest engineers of the day, was the "Calculating Boy" of years since.

AN AMATEUR TURNER, Blackheath.—Jeffery's Marine Glue was made in the Commercial-road.

A LANDLORD, Islington.—Your letter of four sides is a question for a solicitor.

H S, of W, may enter into any agreement that pleases him, if he like not the regular apprenticeship indenture form.

X Z.—For how to make a Christmas Tree, see No 895 of our Journal.

R T, Jersey.—Application at the office of the company may assist you.

S T, Dublin.—The shaft at Monkwearmouth Colliery near Sunderland, has attained a considerably greater depth than any mine in Great Britain; or, estimating its depth from the level of the sea, than any mine in the world.

C M, Woolwich.—The short-hand, improved by Harding.

W J, Brighton.—Should apply at the School of Design.

E D had better consult some Treatise on Planting.

A SUBSCRIBER, Chipping Campden.—The impression sent is from a Roman bulla, worn in all times of the Roman people.

J J H may obtain back Numbers of our Journal at 1s each, unless published within a month.

PHILO-NOLIS, Torquay, Devon.—We have not seen the 3rd or 4th parts of "Sioane-Evans' Art of Blazon."

A CONSTANT READER.—The final c is pronounced as if accented.

SIR CHARLES NAPIER.—Of what date is the sketch?

SENEX.—Sketches of the Working People were originally announced to appear in this Journal. We are glad to see the idea efficiently carried out by a morning contemporary.

AN IGNORANT YOUNG SPRINTER.—The heraldic information may be obtained by addressing a letter to Mr. Burke, author of "The Peerage," care of Mr. Churton, 30, Holles-street, London.

AUGUSTUS C.—The arms of "Newbold, of Derbyshire and London," are—A z. two bends arg., a chief of the last. Crest: A cross, flory fitchée, az. Or "Newbold, of Yorkshire"—Arg. three bars passant, in pale az.

F Q.—An Earl's daughter would quarter the arms of her mother, in case that lady had been an heiress. On the marriage of such daughter, her husband would have no right to adopt her family's supporters.

H O B had better consult a solicitor.

C L, Islington.—Notice will not be requisite.

A NOVICE, on Down.—We really have not room.

A B, Goolie, is thanked.

Y Z.—B should keep the warrant.

N J P, Whitechapel.—Thanks.

G G, Poplar.—Seavies.

ALPHA.—We cannot find room for the remarks.

FIVE ARTS.—The "Return from the Bear-Hunt," engraved at page 345, is from a print by Burkel; and "The Return of the Dove," at page 360, is from a picture by M. Oppenheim.

THE NEW POOR-LAW IN IRELAND.—The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS will NEXT WEEK commence a SERIES of PICTURES, accompanied with DESCRIPTIVE LETTERPRESS, showing the EFFECTS of this NEW LAW. These Illustrations will commence in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS on SATURDAY, the 15th of DECEMBER. Office, 198, Strand.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1849.

WE have, in another portion of this Journal, recorded the principal incidents in the uneventful but useful and beautiful life of her late Majesty the Queen Dowager. The homage that is sometimes rendered to defunct Royalty may be suspected of insincerity, but the regret so universally expressed, and the admiration and love so deeply felt for the character of Queen Adelaide, bear upon them the impress of truth, and testify trumpet-tongued to the might of her gentleness and to the supremacy of her virtues, in all that can adorn and elevate the character of a woman and a Christian. Her splendid yet unobtrusive charity endeared her to all classes;—to the spectators as well as to the recipients of her bounty. Her meekness in prosperity endeared her to the poor and the suffering; and her patience in the adversity which does not spare even those who stand uppermost in the high places of the world, and which sometimes bears the rankling poison of malevolent tongues to wound its victims when other weapons are powerless, made her an example of Christian charity and forbearance, not only to all who approached within her circle, but to that wider world which thinks it part of its business to observe and to criticise the exalted. To expatiate upon these things is to repeat an oft-told tale, of which the obvious moral has entered deeply into the heart of the people amongst whom her lot was cast. To outlive enmity—to silence the evil-tongued—to force those to admire who were but too ready to condemn—and to win from people of all ranks and conditions the same spontaneous and cheerfully-yielded homage of applause and respect, is indeed to triumph; and such triumph was achieved by Queen Adelaide in her unostentatious career. The verdict of her contemporaries is unanimous; and in that page of the History of England which tells of the virtues of the Queens Consort, her name will appear as an example to all future ladies who may be called to such high station, of the course they should pursue in order to win, not alone the love of the wise and the good, but the reward of a peaceful death-bed, and the higher recompence which men can neither give nor take away.

For some time past, the Irish journals, who think it wise and politic to nurse in the nineteenth century the foolish and mischievous animosities of the seventeenth century, have teemed with rumours of a serious charge to be brought against the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, of which the effect was to be no less than the recall or impeachment of his Excellency, and the utter extinction of that party which sincerely desires to put an end to all parties in that unhappy country. The dismissal of the Earl of Roden and the Messrs. Beers from the magistracy, for countenancing, if not for aiding and abetting, the fatal assault of Roman Catholics upon Orangemen, and of Orangemen upon Roman Catholics, at Dolly's Brae, was the grievance which elicited from the Orangemen the determination to be no longer merciful to Lord Clarendon. His Excellency bore with his customary patience and equanimity the threatened attack, and, as was to have been expected, it has fallen as harmless against him as the more violent fulminations of Mr. Gavan Duffy in times gone by, or the loud blasts from the angry organ of Mr. John Mitchell. The report of the Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland, containing the charge which was expected to crush Lord Clarendon, seems to us the most melancholy document we ever perused. We can but wonder that men of station, wealth, and education should so stultify themselves—though, unfortunately, we cannot wonder that Ireland should be unhappy as long as such factions hold up their heads within her borders. Although the document which was to inculcate Lord Clarendon is a very long one, and difficult to wade through, the charge it makes is very easily stated. When rebellion was hourly anticipated in Ireland, when no one knew the amount of support that Mr. Smith O'Brien and the rest of his unfortunate companions in treason might receive from the populace and peasantry of Ireland, the Orangemen determined to show their devotion to the cause of order. Presuming that they alone were the friends of order—that loyalty was their monopoly—and that the approaching rebellion must inevitably become a successful revolution unless they threw their whole weight upon the opposite side, the Orangemen, by the instrumentality of their accredited officers, proceeded to dictate to Lord Clarendon the terms which they would accept for their valuable services. Their demand was no less than recognition by the Irish Government of their existence as a loyal and constitutional body. Upon these terms, and these only, they would, if arms were granted them for the purpose, assist in crushing the anticipated rebellion; otherwise they would stand aloof, and allow rebellion to triumph. Lord Clarendon very properly rejected their monstrous proposal, disbelieving in the monopoly of loyalty by a body that thus proved itself willing to become disloyal if its own illegal terms were not complied with. It appears, however, that Captain Kennedy, the Engineer officer to whom the arrangements for preserving the peace of the city of Dublin had been entrusted, placed five hundred stand of arms at the disposal of the Orangemen. The object of their accusation against Lord Clarendon is to torture this act of Captain Kennedy into a formal recognition of the Orange body by the Irish Government, and to found upon that presumed recognition a charge of treachery, if not illegality, for the after-dismissal of Lord Roden and the Messrs. Beers. Captain Kennedy, however, had no authority to recognise the Orangemen as Orangemen, and his five hundred stand of arms were purchased by a private subscription set on foot by himself, that they might be distributed, not to Orangemen, but to all the loyal citizens of Dublin, who might be disposed to aid the cause of order against disorder, and of law against rebellion. We give the more precise explanation of the accusation in the words of the report, as a most striking proof of the difficulty of governing a faction-ridden country:—"Such intimations of confidence in the members of the Orange body (says the document) derived, in their estimate, increased importance, from the fact of their being peculiar and exclusive, signally favoured as they were by a liberal grant of arms, and by the significant assent of Government to their possession of them. There was in existence a body of men, consisting of persons of various classes and creeds, comprising a very large proportion of the rank, wealth, and intelligence of Dublin, confederated as a defensive association. They were in constant correspondence with the Government; their proceedings were carried on under the direction of the Government; and they had as their great object to aid the Government in the preservation of the city against the efforts of the disaffected. They, as well as the Orangemen, were earnestly desirous of obtaining arms, but it does not appear that they obtained, even in one single instance, the object of their desire. Five hundred stand of arms were presented to the Orangemen of Dublin—not one stand was granted to the 'Defensive Association.'"

In other words, the Defensive Association made no terms, and

attempted to make none, with the Government, and received no arms for the defence of the city, although it would have been well content to have been assisted in that manner; therefore, the Orange Association was a favoured body; therefore, it was recognised as legal and constitutional; therefore, it was under the protection of the Government; therefore, the Orange leaders had a right to consider themselves part and parcel of the Irish Constitution; and, therefore, Lord Clarendon, having aided and abetted Orangism in Dublin, proved himself a traitor in dismissing magistrates from the commission of the peace for aiding and abetting it in Belfast. If this be not the logic of this bulky accusation, we know not how to interpret it. Lord Clarendon has indeed a difficult task; but if he meet with no greater difficulty in the Government of Ireland than such an indictment as this, he will, after all, manage very comfortably. The Orange faction could hardly stand against such another miscarriage.

## COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT OSBORNE.

On Monday, the Court *Newman* announced as follows:—"Colonel Cornwall, Equerry to her late Majesty the Queen Dowager, arrived at Osborne at six o'clock on Sunday afternoon, bearing the melancholy intelligence of the demise of her Majesty Queen Adelaide, which event has caused the deepest affliction to the Queen and Prince."

Her Majesty and his Royal Highness did not take their usual walk on Monday morning.

On Wednesday, Sir William Martins arrived at Osborne, to submit for her Majesty's approval the arrangements completed by the Lord Chamberlain for the interment of the Queen Dowager.

The inclemency of the weather has prevented the Queen and the Prince from taking their accustomed out-door exercise during the week; and the Royal children have also been kept within doors, owing to the same circumstance.

Lord Alfred Paget and Colonel Bouverie have relieved Colonel the Hon. C. Grey and Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. A. Gordon, as Equerries in Waiting on the Queen and Prince.

THE LATE QUEEN DOWAGER.

COURT MOURNING.

An extraordinary *Gazette*, issued last night, makes the following announcements relative to the mourning for the late Queen Dowager:—

"Lord Chamberlain's Office, Dec. 4.

"Orders for the Court's going into mourning on Sunday next, the 9th inst., for her late Majesty the Queen Dowager, viz.:—

"The ladies to wear black bombazines, plain muslin, or long lawn linen, crape hoods, shamoy shoes and gloves, and crape fans.

"The gentlemen to wear black cloth, without buttons on the sleeves and pockets, plain muslin or long lawn cravats and weepers, shamoy shoes and gloves, crape hat-bands, and black swords and buckles.

"College of Arms, Dec. 4.

The Earl Marshal's Order for a General Mourning for her late Majesty the Queen Dowager.

"In pursuance of her Majesty's commands, these are to give public notice, that upon the present melancholy occasion of the death of her Majesty the Queen Dowager all persons do put themselves into deep mourning.

"Norfolk, E.M."

The Duke of Sutherland is at present staying with the Marquis and Marchioness of Stafford, at Lilleshall-house, Salop. The Duchess is still in Edinburgh with Lord and Lady Blantyre. Great preparations are being made at Trentham, in anticipation of the coming of age of the Marquis of Stafford, on the 19th inst.

We are glad to learn that the Duke of Newcastle is now able, with assistance, to leave his room for a short time during the day.

The Duchess Dowager of Argyll has left Patterson's Hotel for St. Leonard's on Sea.

Lord John Russell left his residence at Pembroke Lodge, on Thursday morning, for Osborne, and remained on a visit to her Majesty.

The Baroness Brunnow and Mdlle. Olga de Lechner have returned to Ashburnham House from Brynkynall, near Wrexham.

In consequence of the lamented death of her Majesty the Queen Dowager, the receptions at the Turkish Embassy will be discontinued for the present.

PRIVY COUNCIL.—The Lords of her Majesty's most honourable Privy Council had a meeting on Wednesday at the Council Office, Whitehall. There were present the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord President; the Earl of Minto, Lord Privy Seal; Lord John Russell, First Lord of the Treasury; Sir G. Grey, Secretary of State for the Home Department; Viscount Palmerston, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Earl Grey, Secretary of State for the Colonies; Sir Charles Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Lord Campbell, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; the Earl of Carlisle, Chief Commissioner of the Woods and Forests; and the Right Hon. Fox Maule, Secretary at War. An order in Council was passed for an alteration in the form of prayer, omitting the name of Adelaide the Queen Dowager in the Litany. Mr. Charles Greville was the Clerk of the Council in Waiting.

## GREAT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION OF 1851.

A report has just been made to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, President of the Society of Arts, &c., of preliminary inquiries into the willingness of manufacturers and others to support periodical exhibitions of the works of industry of all nations, by Henry Cole and Francis Fuller, members of the Council of the Society of Arts.

The report states that those gentlemen have visited the principal manufacturing and commercial towns of the United Kingdom, and some of the leading agricultural districts, in which they have explained his Royal Highness's views regarding the formation of a great collection of works of industry and art of all nations in London in 1851, for the purposes of exhibition, and of competition and encouragement, which should consist of the following divisions:—

Raw materials	Manufactures
Machinery and mechanical inventions	Sculpture and plastic art generally

and that the management of the exhibition and collection should be in the hands of, first, a Royal commission, presided over by Prince Albert, whose duties and powers should extend to the determination of the nature of the prizes, and the selection of the subjects for which they are to be offered; to the definition of the nature of the exhibition, and the best manner of conducting all its proceedings; and to the determination of the method of deciding the prizes, and the responsibility of the decision: and, secondly, of the Society of Arts, which should organise the means of raising funds to be placed at the disposal of the commission for prizes, should collect the funds and contributions to provide a building and defray the necessary expenses to cover the risks of the collection and exhibition, and provide for the permanent establishment of these quinquennial exhibitions.

Messrs. Cole and Fuller further explained, at the provincial meetings, that the prizes proposed to be submitted for the consideration of the commission were to be medals, with money prizes so large as to overcome the scruples and prejudices even of the largest and richest manufacturers, and ensure the greatest amount of exertion; and that the first prize should be £5000; and that one, at least, of £1000 should be given in each of the four sections. (Medals conferred by the Queen would very much enhance the value of the prizes.)

With respect to the place of exhibition, they added that his Royal Highness pointed out the vacant ground in Hyde Park, on the south side, parallel with and between the Kensington drive and the ride commonly called Rotten-row, as affording advantages which few other places might be found to possess, and that application for this site could be made to the Crown.

The result of their tour is, that they have the satisfaction of reporting to his Royal Highness, that they found in the agricultural, as well as in the manufacturing districts, an equally cordial recognition of the national importance of the proposal, a desire to exhibit as far as possible the best productions of the locality, and a willingness to subscribe to the funds.

They conclude their report with the consideration of the following questions: viz. as to the general expediency of such periodical exhibitions, and whether their scope should be exclusively national or universal? Whether such exhibitions should be supported by funds voted by the House of Commons or by voluntary subscriptions? Willingness to exhibit. Whether prizes should be awarded, the amount of prizes, and the distribution of them? Miscellaneous remarks.

On the 1st, they report general unanimity of opinion in favour of them, and of their being universal. On the 2nd, the preponderance of opinion was for voluntary subscriptions. 3rd, the willingness to exhibit is general. On the 4th point the opinions were varied. All were in favour of a Royal Commission, as being most likely to insure impartiality. As to the amount of the prizes, there was much diversity of opinion. It was suggested at Nottingham that there might be great doubt as to the merit of the party to whom the proposed £5000 premium might be awarded, therefore smaller premiums were desirable. It was suggested "to reduce the amounts, and increase the numbers, as lessening the risk of injury from erroneous adjudication."

Under the final head of "Miscellaneous Remarks," various suggestions for rendering the exhibition more effective are reported; such, for instance, as the following:—

Mr. R. Redgrave, A.R.A., one of the masters of the Head School of Design, writes:—"I cannot but feel that the proposed exhibition of 1851, of which you inform me, would be a most valuable means of arousing the energies both of our manufacturers and designers. It has occurred to me to suggest, that collections of the most rare and choice works produced by the skill of past ages (such as our museums and societies of antiquaries and archaeologists could so well supply) should form centres to the various groups of manufactures to which they relate. Such collections would be a great stimulus to new efforts to produce, by mechanical means which are in our power, much that was then accomplished only by costly hand-labour. Information would be obtained, by the juxtaposition of the excellence of the past with the endeavours of the present."



## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

**CAMBRIAN LITERARY SOCIETY.**—The members and friends of this society on Tuesday night held a *conversazione*, the first since it was instituted, about twelve months ago, at the Clarence Hotel, Aldersgate-street. George Cornwall Lewis, Esq., M.P., occupied the chair; and, in introducing the business of the evening, stated that the objects of the society were, by means of a library and the free intercourse of minds on literary subjects, to form a point of attraction and a centre to natives of the principality living in London. In commending the purposes of the society, the honourable gentleman took occasion to commend to the members and their friends a hearty cultivation of the English language, and, without dissuading from the use of the Welsh, he added it was by no means a literary language, and might be a barrier in the way of advancement. Mr. Sheridan Knowles, taking up the same subject, impressed upon them the necessity of not loving their native language too well. For himself, in wandering through their romantic country, and in following the footsteps of Isaac Walton from river to lake, he had great difficulty to make himself understood by the peasantry, although they were often his only guides. In speaking to Welshmen, he could not forget the debt which he owed them, that his first literary effort was stimulated by their country. It was the first time he had seen himself in print. When he was a boy of fourteen, animated by the romantic scenery, the hill and dale, of their country, he wrote a little song, called "The Welsh Harper;" and humble thought that production was, and though he had since written plays which had met with approbation, he confessed he had never trod London streets with so proud a step as when the music-seller put that in print into his hand. The meeting was also addressed by Messrs. Wynn, Foulkes, R. Wynn Edwards, Roberts, and M. Lloyd, barristers; Rev. J. Mills (in Welsh), Rev. R. Jones, Rev. B. Williams, and other gentlemen. Many of them dwelt on the language of the principality as copious and capable of all the purposes of literature. The meeting was well attended, and the influential position of many present augured well for the society. Mr. Puleston, honorary secretary, read a number of letters from gentlemen in high station, expressing their approbation of the objects for which it had been founded.

**THE EXETER-BUILDINGS RAGGED SCHOOLS.—EMIGRATION.**—On Tuesday, a meeting of the friends of these schools was held in the Cadogan Rooms, Sloane-street, it being the second anniversary of their formation. Lord Ashley took the chair, and expressed his high gratification at their meeting, after an absence of little more than a year, to celebrate their second anniversary, and his gratification at the success which had crowned their exertions during the past year. It was difficult, if not impossible, to urge anything new in favour of the great work which had called them together, and therefore he could only urge on them to continue their exertions in the good cause, and next year he hoped to congratulate them on the increased good they had accomplished. These schools were singularly adapted to the wants of the people and the wants of the age. They had been before the public for years, and he hoped soon to see them in every quarter of this great country. He had made a proposition to Government to connect emigration with them, so that the best-conducted of the scholars should, by a Government grant and the aid of the friends of the cause, be enabled to emigrate, but this had been refused. He did not complain of this, for it would only urge them to greater exertions on their own part. And here he might mention, that on the day before he had been speaking to a lady as to the title of the school he wished to see adopted. She observed, "Don't call it a Refuge School, for that will bear with its name the idea that all who are congregated in it are those you wish to get rid of; name it the Colonial Training School." (Hear.) Nothing could have been a better suggestion; that lady had established one herself, and seen the working of many others, and all had been attended with success. The noble Lord next adverted to the dreadful condition of the needlewomen of the metropolis, and to a meeting of theirs which he had attended on the previous night, where he pointed out to them the advantages which would accrue to them by a system of emigration, seeing that, at the last census, the female population of this country was 387,000 above the males; whilst in our Australian colonies the male population was predominant—where persons of good character could earn from £20 to £50 a year; while, in this country, charity could do them no permanent good, for it would relieve them but for a week, and if their wages were raised from present sympathy, they would be lowered again when the public voice was lulled. They entered cordially into his views of an emigration scheme. This would enable the promoters of ragged schools to send out much younger children than as yet they could do; for amongst these hard-tolled and ill-paid women were some of the most virtuous, who would be a protection to their younger companions, and he hoped those present would assist him in that work. (Hear, hear.) The noble Lord concluded by saying that there never was a time more fitted for their exertions, for all were now in their favour; funds were all that were required, and these, he trusted, would speedily be supplied. (Hear, hear.) The report gave a favourable view of the proceedings of the society, but showing only a balance of 17s. 6d. in hand, and a debt of £18 12s. on the building account, arising from the erection of an additional school-room.

**COURT OF ALDERMEN.—DEATH OF THE QUEEN DOWAGER.**—At a court held on Tuesday, Sir Peter Laurie, in an address suitable to the occasion, moved the following resolution:—"That this Court deeply sympathise with her most gracious Majesty, Prince Albert, the Royal Family, and the nation, in their affliction occasioned by the demise of her Majesty Adelaide Queen Dowager, who by the sincerity and consistency of her character, her unceasing endeavours to promote the cause of charity, her urbanity and condescension, had justly endeared herself to all classes of society, and whose memory will be revered to the latest posterity." Alderman Humphrey said it would give him the highest gratification to second the resolution. He had a grateful recollection of the visit of Queen Adelaide to the Mansion House, for he had attended as one of the Sheriffs during the Mayoralty of Sir Peter Laurie, when Queen Adelaide partook of a *déjeuner* at that place of civic festivity. (Hear, hear.) The resolution was then agreed to unanimously.

**INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR GENTLEWOMEN.**—The title of this society, perhaps, sufficiently explains its objects; it may, nevertheless, be well to add, that the institution is intended to meet the case of such as, by the death of a father or a husband, are thrown on the world, and seek refuge from destitution in employments for which their previous condition of life had, in the majority of cases, rendered them unfit. Many subscriptions, we see, have been gathered towards the support of this worthy design. The site chosen for the "Industrial home" is No. 5, Harpur-street, Red-lion-square; where, on Wednesday, a public meeting was held (the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird in the chair), and the claims of the institution were eloquently enforced on a highly respectable and numerous assembly. Among the speakers on the occasion was Mr. Samuel Carter Hall, who moved a resolution in favour of the ladies, who had been, it seems, mainly instrumental in founding the institution. The Rev. Mr. Short, the clergyman of the district, undertook, also, to visit the inmates of the establishment. The design, in fact, promises well, and merits public support.

**LONDON ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF OF THE POOR.**—At the annual meeting of this association, established in 1799 to supply the poor of the City and surrounding districts with coals at a cheap rate during the winter months, which was held at the London Coffee-house, Ludgate-hill, on Wednesday evening—the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor in the chair—it appeared from the report, that this year was the jubilee of the establishment of the association, during which period the founders had dropped off one by one, till now only one of them remained (Mr. Alderman Wilson, we believe, who has been on the committee of management thirty-five years). The operations of the society during the past winter were so far successful that the committee were enabled to pay off the debt of £100, which existed at the period of the last annual meeting; and, although the subscriptions had not amounted to so much as in former years, through the establishment of many similar societies, yet, in consequence of the committee having made a very favourable contract for coals, the relief to the poor had been very little diminished. Under the circumstances in which the association was placed last year, the grant from the corporation had proved singularly valuable. During the eleven weeks between the 1st of January and the 19th of March, 22,293 cwt. of coals had been distributed among the poor at 6d. per cwt., no charge beyond that sum being made for delivery to parties residing within the City, and one halfpenny extra for every quarter of a mile only being charged beyond that distance. The balance sheet showed that the total revenue of the association during the past twelve months had been £1776 6s. 3d., and the expenditure (including the payment of the £100 debt), £1639 17s. 10d., leaving a balance in hand of £136 8s. 5d. At the meeting, a liberal subscription was entered into on behalf of the institution, the Lord Mayor heading it with a donation of £10 10s.

**DWELLINGS OF THE WORKING CLASSES.**—On Thursday last, a vestry meeting of the ratepayers of St. Martin-in-the-Fields was held at the vestry-room, to consider the necessity of taking measures for promoting the improvement of the dwellings of the labouring classes in that parish. The Vicar of the parish, the Rev. Mr. Mackenzie, presided, and, in a forcible and eloquent speech, urged the importance of a local or parochial movement for the object in question. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Churchwarden Jarvis, the Hon. Mr. Bonville, Mr. Wray, Receiver-General of Police, the Rev. Mr. Giffard, and several other gentlemen, and a series of resolutions were adopted affirming the principle for which the meeting had been convened, and appointing a committee to carry out its objects. Prior to the discussion on the business of the meeting, on the suggestion of the Rev. Chairman, a resolution expressive of deep sympathy with the Royal Family on the demise of her late Majesty the Queen Dowager, who had been a munificent benefactor of the parish, was agreed to, and ordered to be entered on the minutes of the vestry.

**PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.**—The half-yearly meeting of this company was held at the offices in Leadenhall-street, on Thursday last, Jas. Matheson, Esq., M.P., in the chair, when a report was read, from which it appeared that the balance in hand at the close of the last half-year was £46,662 1s. 7d., out of which it was proposed to pay a dividend of 4 per cent. for the half-year, or at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, which was estimated to amount to £39,800, leaving £6682 1s. 7d. to meet contingencies, and to be carried to the next half-year's account. The state of the company's earnings enabled the directors to recommend that £21,360 10s. 8d. should be carried to the reserve fund, which would make it amount to £150,000, a sum adequate to meet any extraordinary casualties which might occur. During the last eighteen months no casualty of importance had occurred, which led the directors to believe that the balance of premium in hand, from the discontinuance of insurance of the vessels with the underwriters, would warrant the payment of a bonus to the proprietors of about £1 per share early in the ensuing year. The Government having invited tenders for establishing a steam-packet communication with Australia, this company had made an offer which there was reason to believe would be accepted, and which would cause an increase in the capital, the new shares in which would be offered to the proprietors, so as to avoid the creation of preference capital. The report concluded by the recom-

mendation of the payment of a 4 per cent. dividend for the half-year, free of income-tax. The report was adopted; £500 voted to present a testimonial to Sir John Pirie for his exertions in negotiating with the Pacha of Egypt; after which some formal resolutions, and a vote of thanks to the chairman and directors, were passed, and the meeting separated.

**WATERLOO BRIDGE COMPANY.**—The half-yearly meeting of this company was held at the Freemasons' Tavern on Thursday, Mr. Anderson in the chair, when a report was read, from which it appeared that the receipts for the past half-year had been £8081 11s. 5d., showing an increase on the previous half-year of £1014 1s. 11d. Out of the revenue of the company, which, with previous reserves, amounted to £2716 14s. 11d., there had been paid for current expenses £1499 19s. 6d.; interest on bonds, £1295 16s.; and a dividend of 3s. in the pound on the bridge annuities (£5625), making a total of £8420 15s. 6d., and leaving a balance in hand of £295 19s. 5d. The report was unanimously adopted, and some formal resolutions having been passed, the meeting separated.

**CHEAP GAS.**—In consequence of the City of London Gas Company having offered to reduce the prices of their gas from Christmas next, a public meeting was held at the London Tavern, on Thursday evening last, Mr. John Dillon, Esq., presiding; when it was unanimously resolved to support the Great Central Consumers' Company, which originally started upon the proposition to reduce the price of gas to 4s. per thousand, with a pledge to reduce it to 3s. 6d., and ultimately to 3s. per thousand, upon sufficient customers being obtained.

**THE FORTHCOMING ELECTIONS FOR COMMON-COUNCILMEN.**—In the forthcoming elections for Common-Councilmen of the City of London, the new Act of Parliament, 12 and 13 Vic., cap. 94 (local), will come into operation. Under this act, a list of freemen occupiers for each ward has been made out, extending, for the first time, the right of voting to joint occupiers to the value of £10. According to the sixth section, the poll is to be kept open only one day; and in lieu of the oath required by the former act for the regulation of the City, the voters are now to make a declaration. By one of the provisions, any freeman of the City rated at £10 a year, whether a sole or joint occupier of premises, is eligible to be elected a common-councilman for the ward in which the premises are situated, and who shall be registered in the register of voters for the City of London, in use at elections for members to serve in Parliament, and then in force with respect to such premises. This act will be enforced on St. Thomas's Day, the 21st inst.

**PAYMENT OF POSTAGE UPON NEWSPAPERS FOR THE UNITED STATES COMPULSORY.**—The following notice has just been issued from the General Post-office. A considerable number of newspapers addressed to the United States having lately been posted *unpaid*, there is reason to fear that many persons are under the impression that the payment of postage upon newspapers intended to be sent to that country is optional. The public, therefore, are again informed, that, unless the rate of postage upon these Papers—namely, one penny—be paid in advance, they cannot be forwarded to their destination. It is desirable that Postmasters should give the utmost publicity to this notice.

**ESCAPE OF A CONVICT.**—Friday morning week, between the hours of ten and eleven o'clock, as the gang of convicts employed in cleaning the shot and shell in the Royal Arsenal was being mustered, the guard discovered that a prisoner, named Henry Smith, was missing. Immediate information was given to the police, and it was ascertained that the prisoner, after exchanging his hat and coat for those of a man who had left them in one of the sheds, must have slipped down the wharf and made his escape into the town. The utmost exertions were used to recapture him, but hitherto without success. He is described as twenty-four years of age, five feet three inches high, has brown hair and hazel eyes, and is tattooed with a star on his left thumb and the letters A. C. on his right arm.

**FIRE AT THE NEW HUMMUS HOTEL.**—On Monday evening, between four and five o'clock, considerable alarm was caused in the immediate neighbourhood of Covent-garden, owing to the outbreak of a fire in the New Hummus Hotel, situate in Great Russell-street. Some of the domestics had been airing a number of beds, which were piled on a bedstead on the fourth floor front, where the fire was soon afterwards observed; but, with the aid of a plentiful supply of water kept on the top of the premises, the flames were confined to that portion of the building in which they commenced.

**BIRTHS AND DEATHS.**—The births registered in the week ending Saturday last, December 1, were:—Males, 668; females, 623; total, 1291. Deaths during the same period:—Males, 489; females, 442; total, 931. The return continues to show a considerable decrease on the weekly average, which is 1162, as calculated for increase of population, from the mortality of former autumns; but it exhibits a slight increase on the returns of the five weeks immediately preceding; during the greater part of November the deaths fluctuated between 837 and 893. The increase is apparent in deaths caused by diseases of the respiratory organs; whooping-cough carried off 23 children, about double the number of the previous week; pneumonia, 94 persons (of whom 78 were under 15 years of age), being an increase of 12 on the previous week; asthma, 21, an increase of 9; and phthisis, 134, an increase of 30. The deaths from all epidemic diseases were 173, whilst the autumnal average is 307. The fatal cases of typhus have declined to 35; those of diarrhoea and dysentery were 20; and only one death is returned as caused by cholera, and in this case the deceased sank under debility, the consequence of two attacks of the disease which she had suffered previously. She was a woman of 27 years, and died in the south-west sub-district of the City of London. A case is recorded in which the fatal diseases (atrophy and icterus) were the result of intemperance. 12 women died after childbirth. In the returns for the weeks ending September 22 and 29, diagrams were published, showing the deaths from cholera to every 10,000 inhabitants, in each district of London. A tabular statement is now given, showing the mortality from cholera in 58 weeks in each of the sub-districts into which London is divided; the population of each sub-district, the deaths from cholera to every 10,000 inhabitants, and the number of inhabitants to every death. To take a few examples:—Lambeth contains eight sub-divisions; in Waterloo-road (first part) the deaths to 10,000 of the population were 159; in Waterloo-road (second part) they were 145; in Lambeth Church (first part) they were 118. These places are in the neighbourhood of the river; but the sub-districts which are more remote present more favourable results; for in Kennington the deaths were 110 to 10,000 inhabitants; in Brixton they were 79, and in Norwood only 7. Wandsworth and Camberwell also exhibit the greatest contrasts in the comparison of the sub-districts into which they are severally divided, the deaths ranging from 17 in 10,000 in Putney, to 175 in Battersea, and 182 in Streatham and Tooting; from 5 in Dulwich to 182 in Camberwell (sub-district). In St. George, Hanover-square, the Belgrave sub-district, which is of low situation, suffered a mortality of 33 in 10,000; while the average of portions more favourably situated was not more than 8. In St. James, Bermondsey, the rate of mortality was 208 deaths; in Rotherhithe, 270. The above are some of the general results, but in the table the sub-districts which contain workhouses, hospitals, and other public institutions, are distinguished, as allowance must be made for persons taken into them from other districts, after they had been attacked by the disease.

**METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.**—The mean height of the barometer in the week was 29.803 inches; the daily mean was above 30 in. on Tuesday. The mean temperature of the week was 34.5 deg., and was lower than the average of the same week in seven years by 9.1 deg. On Wednesday the daily mean was less than the average by 17.5 deg.

## THE NAVIGATION LAWS AND THE GOVERNMENT.

A correspondence has recently taken place between the Chairman of the Liverpool Shipowners' Association and the Board of Trade. The former expresses his desire to know what foreign countries have agreed to reciprocate with this country, and what countries have refused, after the 1st of January, to place British ships on the same footing in their respective ports as foreign ships will then be placed in British ports?

In reply, the Board, through Sir Denis Le Marchant, state that—"On reviewing the whole of this correspondence after the passing of the act, her Majesty's Government came to the conclusion that it would be unnecessary to make any proposals to the greater number of the states in question, with a view to obtaining from them any particular concession in favour of British vessels."

As regards the important maritime countries of Germany, Prussia, Hanover, the Hanse Towns, and other northern powers, also Denmark, Russia, Austria, the Italian States, Greece, and the Ottoman Empire, it appeared to her Majesty's Government, from the information they had received, and the general accuracy of which they see no reason to doubt, though they cannot hold themselves responsible for all its details, that the treatment of British shipping was, with trifling exemptions, so nearly the same as that of national vessels, that it would be sufficient to communicate our recent change of law to the government of those countries, without accompanying that communication with any particular demands.

"This observation equally applies to the states of Central and South America."

"With regard, however, to France, Spain, Portugal, Holland, Belgium, Sweden, and the United States of America, it was thought necessary to adopt a different course, and to take such steps as appeared best calculated to obtain from the governments of those countries a freer admission of British shipping into their ports."

"In the case of Sweden these proposals have been frankly accepted, and I enclose herewith a copy of a decree of the King of Sweden, placing British vessels on the same footing as Swedish in the ports of that country."

"In the case of the United States, I am also to transmit to you the copy of a notification, that British ships will, after the 1st of January next, be admitted to the same privileges as ships of the United States, in respect of the foreign trade of that country."

"From the foregoing summary you will perceive that in the greater number of the countries with which our commercial relations are the most important, British ships will henceforth be treated in most respects on a footing of equality with national vessels."

"With regard to the other powers which I have named, my Lords can only say at present that no definite answer has as yet been received, though in some cases, at least, my Lords believe there is ground for expecting that satisfactory arrangements will be made."

"Should such arrangements be concluded before the 1st of January, my Lords will lose no time in making them public, for the information of the shipowners of this country, and other parties interested in the matter."

The English sloop the *Alexander*, Captain Mitchell, coming from Wick, laden with herrings, was reported at Cuxhaven, on the 1st inst., to have been totally lost, on the preceding day, in the Westertill. The crew were saved.

## LITERATURE.

**EXCURSIONS IN SOUTHERN AFRICA.** By Lieutenant-Colonel E. ELERS NAPIER. 2 vols. Shoberl.

The author of this work was lately employed on special service in Kaffrland, and, therefore, may fairly be presumed to have possessed opportunities for collecting information which rarely present themselves to private individuals. He tells us, introductory, that he had prepared for publication a mass of evidence, wherein the misgovernment of the Cape, its wrongs, and their unprincipled authors, were unflinchingly exposed. Its bold statements, however, deterred publishers, and the Colonel kept his MS. by him, resolving not to have the sting taken out of his grievance. However, one day he relented; and a friend undertook to modify the evidence, and make the work still more seasonable by adding some hints on the now engrossing topic of emigration, besides much valuable information on the missionary and convict systems in Southern Africa.

The Colonel seems to have had some difficulty in determining on his plan; but, having done so, he set to work in gathering all the information he could of the various tribes of Southern Africa—past and present, abroad and at home; and this, with what he himself witnessed in the country, forms the staple of the work. He then touches upon the "Convict Question at the Cape," observing:

"With respect to this accusation brought against the settlers, of having been the cause of the last or any previous Kaffir war, it is a charge assuredly without any foundation. These wars—as I shall, in the course of the present work, very clearly prove—these wars originated in the most mistaken course of policy, obstinately pursued towards a set of faithless and rapacious savages, who were constantly tempted to plunder the colonists with impunity, owing to the unprotected state in which the whole extent of the eastern frontier has invariably been left."

"Now, as to the 'Convict Case' itself, it stands briefly as follows:—When the question was first mooted of converting the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope into a penal settlement, Sir Harry Smith strongly remonstrated against such a step. In reply, he received an assurance from the Colonial Secretary of State, that this measure should not be carried into effect without the concurrence of its inhabitants; which assurance was accordingly communicated to them, and apparently quieted their apprehensions; for their dissent to the proposed 'experiment' had been openly and unanimously manifested. However, ere the expression of such sentiments had possibly time to reach England, a vessel was thence despatched to Bermuda, with instructions to convey from that island a certain number of convicted felons, for the purpose of being deported and landed at the Cape of Good Hope."

The first volume of Colonel Napier's work is chiefly occupied with the details of his voyage out to the Cape, and accounts of the native tribes, and the Kaffir War of 1834-35. These chapters show great diligence to have been used in the collection of materials, as well as excellent observation of what the Colonel experienced in the country itself. There is a lively intelligence about the volume, which is very attractive.

In the second volume, more strictly speaking, the "Excursions" commence; and we have "treks" and wagon marches, gallops, bivouacs, forays, cattle-liftings, and other spirited movements—all, doubtless, excellent opportunities for witnessing the life and manners of the people, and especially the romance of savage life. At the same time, the towns and settlements, forts and ports, are agreeably described. By the way, we perceive that in one of the chapters the author bears testimony to the characteristic spirit of one of a series of Engravings given in our Journal, by saying of two illustrious Kaffirs, "The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS has so faithfully portrayed these 'gentlemen in black,' that I shall waste no more time on the subject."

These sketches of the lives of the chiefs in this volume are very interesting; especially the memoirs of Macomo and Sandilla. The excursions are spiced with some entertaining chase adventures and bush life; and, altogether, the work is the most copious, complete, and attractive which has appeared for some years on the Cape colony. It is written throughout with great spirit, and a keen eye to time and circumstances, and an acute knowledge of "what to observe."

The volumes are handsomely printed, and embellished with portraits of the late Sir B. d'Urban, and the present Governor, Sir Harry Smith, besides some cleverly executed landscape illustrations.

**A NEW MODE OF TREATING DEAFNESS.** By JAMES YEARSLEY, Surgeon to the Metropolitan Ear Institution. Churchill.

This pamphlet is a reprint from the *Lancet*, of Mr. Yearsley's mode of treating "deafness when attended with partial or entire loss of the Membrana Tympani, associated or not with discharge from the ear." Cases are detailed, and the following is the remedy:—

"A very small quantity of wool is sufficient. It must be moistened in some fluid (distilled water), without any compression, and gently pushed down the passage with the point of a probe. I have had constructed for the purpose a set of instruments which are calculated to meet and overcome every difficulty; for I need scarcely say that it is very easy to talk of passing a foreign body down the meatus, but it is not so easily done. Besides, it is not sufficient to merely pass it down to the site of the membrane; but when there, the spot must be found which it is indispensable the wool should occupy and cover; for then only, and not till then, will success attend the application, and the patient regain the hearing. With a few rules, which, of course, vary with the case, the patient may be taught to manipulate upon himself, and all that is required is, to renew the cotton, night and morning, or morning only. This is quite sufficient to maintain the improved hearing in the intervals."

## FINE ARTS.

**MR. FREDERICK TAYLER'S "WEIGHING THE DEER."**

This Picture, exhibited about two years ago at the Water-Colour Society, is now on view at Messrs. Squire and Co.'s, Cockspur-street, previous to its being engraved. It is one of the finest water-colour drawings that we have seen; and is besides an elaborate composition, entitling the artist to take a high rank as a pastoral painter. Most—perhaps all—of the forms are portraits. Of these, the deer-stalker "Weighing the Deer," and discussing the subject—the landowner, doubtful of the deer-stalker's report, and the friend surprised at the result, deserve to be distinguished. Two girls with salmon trout and blackcock are very fine—one of them perfectly Titianesque; and some dogs and dead game go far to rival Landseer. The effect of the whole is exceedingly pleasing. It well merits a visit, and the Engraving will doubtless command, as it will deserve, considerable patronage.

## CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &amp;c.

## OXFORD.

On Monday a convocation was holden, in which the alterations in the preaching statute were agreed to. These enact:—"1. That the professors of pastoral theology, of ecclesiastical history, and of the exegesis of Holy Scripture, shall henceforth be included in the cycle of morning preachers. 2. That all the professors, when preaching as such, shall preach at St. Mary's; and that, consequently, if absent, their place at St. Mary's be supplied by one of the select preachers. 3. That the Vice-Chancellor have authority to appoint, on an emergency, a substitute for a preacher who may be unexpectedly prevented from discharging his duty in person, and when his place cannot be conveniently supplied by one of the select preachers. 4. That the remuneration to the morning preachers at St. Mary's during term, whether heads of colleges or professors, when preaching in their own turns, is for the future to be discontinued."

**THE GOLDEN LECTURESHIP.**—This honourable and valuable appointment, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Thomas Dale, was on Saturday conferred on the Rev. Henry Melvill, B.A., by the Haberdashers' Company. Dr. Melvill will commence his labours in January. The lecturer preaches one sermon a week (on Tuesday morning), at St. Margaret's, Lothbury, and his receipts are nearly £500 a year. The lectures were formerly delivered at St. Bartholomew's Church: but when that church was demolished for the purposes of the Royal Exchange, the lectures were transferred to St. Margaret's.

His Excellency the Earl of Clarendon, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, has appointed his Chaplain, the Reverend Francis Briscoe, of Tynvane, Carrick-on-Suir, to the Vicarage of the Union of Kilmesson, Diocese of Meath.

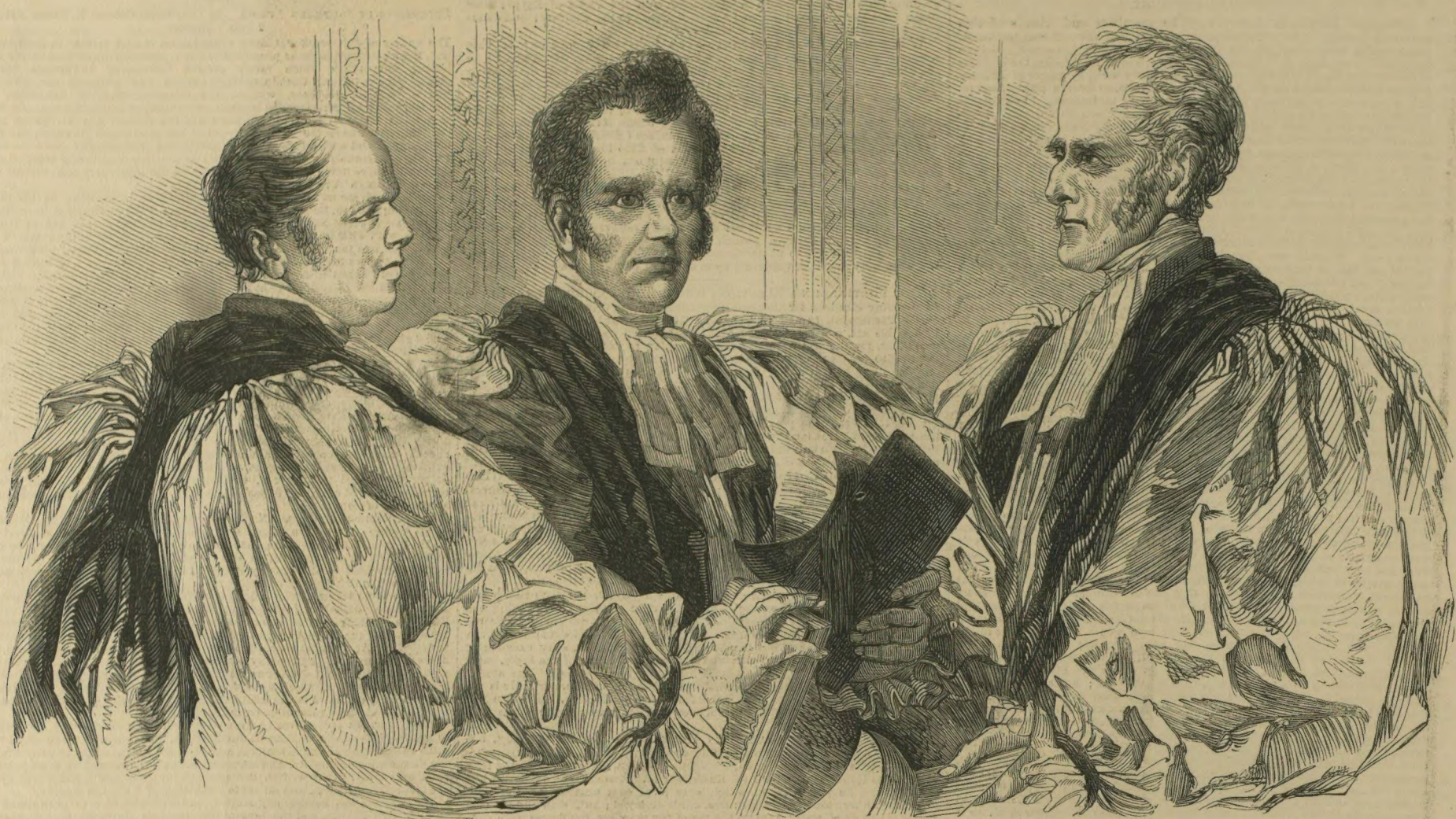
**PREFERMENTS.**—Rev. George Rowland Medley, of St. Nicholas, Colchester, to Fingringhoe V., Essex, Diocese of Rochester, £140, vacat. by the death of the late Rev. J. M. Leir. Patrons, the Rev. J. D. Durell, and T. Pertwee, and John Whittington, Esqrs.—Rev. G. W. Murray, M.A., rector of Handsworth, to be rural dean of the deanery of Westbromwich, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. W. Gordon, M.A., late incumbent of Christ Church, Westbromwich.—Rev. F. G. Nicholson, to St. Philip P.C. Salford, Manchester, £410. Patron, the Dean and Chapter of Manchester.—Rev. J. H. Way, to be one of the ministers of Christ Church, Walcot, St. Swinburn, Bath.—Rev. H. Fowler to be head master of the Grammar School, Bideford, Devon.

**VACANCIES.**—Egham C., Surrey; dio. Winchester; £90; pat., the Vicar.—Helson Grammar School, Cornwall; mastership; Rev. H. Fowler, prom.—St. Heliers R., Jersey; dio. Winchester; £400, without residence; pat., the Governor of Jersey (Viscount Beresford). The rectory is vacant by the decease of the Rev. J. Hemery.—Perpetual Curacy: Salcombe, Devon, dio. Exeter; pat., the Vicar of West Alvington; Rev. G. Willcock, prom.—Mastership of the Charter-house, Hull; Rev. G. M. Carrick, dec.

## CONSECRATION OF BISHOPS AT LAMBETH PALACE.

On Sunday last, the ceremony of consecrating the newly-appointed Bishops of Madras, Norwich, and Llandaff, the Rev. Thos. Dealtry, Rev. Dr. Hinds, and the Rev. Dr. Ollivant, was performed in the chapel of Lambeth Palace, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Bishops of London, Lincoln, Carlisle, Manchester, and Hereford. Amongst the various official persons present were—Sir John Dodson, the Vicar-General, the Rev. John Thomas, and the Rev. George Elliot, chaplains to his Grace; Dr. Twiss, Commissary; Dr. Shepherd; Dr. Harding; F. H. Dyke, Esq., Registrar; Felix Knyvett, Esq., Apparitor-General and Secretary to his Grace, and other legal function-





DR. DEALTRY, BISHOP OF MADRAS.

DR. HINDS, BISHOP OF NORWICH.

DR. OLLIVANT, BISHOP OF LLANDAFF.

aries. The ceremony commenced at eleven o'clock, in the presence of a select but crowded congregation. The Lord Primate having taken his seat on the throne, and the several Bishops appointed to officiate being placed at his right hand, the prayers were read by the Rev. J. Thomas, and the lessons by the Rev. G. Elliot.

Immediately after the conclusion of the prayers preceding the Litany, the Rev. R. Boulbee, B.D., delivered a sermon appropriate to the occasion, taking his text from the 10th chapter of the Gospel of St. Mark, and part of the 43rd and 44th verses:—"Whosoever will be great among you shall be your minister, and whosoever of you shall be the chiefest, shall be servant of all." The rev. gentleman concluded a very impressive discourse by praying that this solemn occasion might point out to all the important duties they were about to engage in. He prayed that the teachings suggested by his text might be impressed upon all in this consecration of Fathers in the Church; and that the newly-elected Prelates, in their several capacities, might receive from on high efficacy in their holy office, and that they might find cheerful submission to wholesome discipline.

At the conclusion of this part of the service, the Archbishop ad-

vanced to the altar, accompanied by the five attendant Bishops, and proceeded with the Communion service; the Bishop of Hereford reading the Epistle from the 20th chapter of Acts, 17th verse, and the Bishop of Manchester the Gospel, from the 21st chapter of St. John, 15th verse.

The Nicene Creed having been read, the Bishops of Lincoln and Carlisle left the altar, and proceeded to the vestry, shortly returning with the Bishops elect robed in their rochets, whom they presented to the Archbishop in the following form:—"Most Reverend Father in God, we present unto you these godly and well-learned men to be ordained and consecrated Bishops."

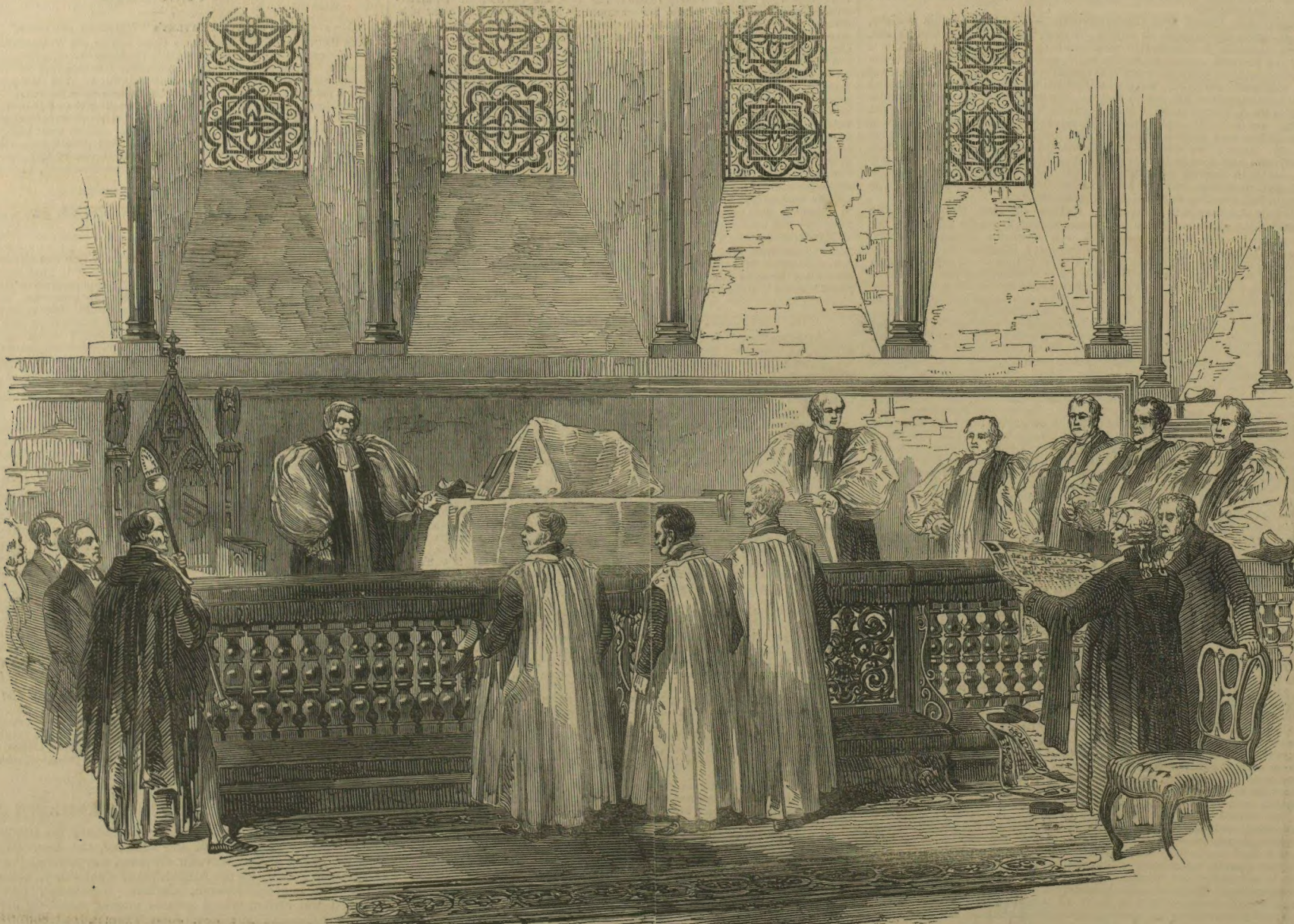
The Archbishop then demanded the Queen's mandates for consecration, which were produced and read by Mr. F. H. Dyke, the Registrar. The oaths of allegiance, supremacy, and due obedience to the Archbishop having been administered to the new prelates respectively, by Mr. Felix Knyvett, the secretary, the Litany was read, and immediately afterwards the Lord Primate addressed the usual questions to the new Bishops, who remained outside the altar. This part of the ceremony over, the Bishops elect retired again to the vestry, and put on the rest of their episcopal robes; and returning to the front of the altar

the "Veni Creator Spiritus" ("Come, Holy Ghost, our souls inspire") was read by the Archbishop, Bishops, and congregation.

The Bishops elect were then consecrated; the Archbishop presenting a Bible to each, with the following impressive exhortation:—"Give heed unto reading, exhortation, and doctrine. Think upon the things contained in this Book—be diligent in them, that the increase coming thereby may be manifest unto all men. Take heed unto thyself and to doctrine, and be diligent in doing them; for by so doing, thou shalt both save thyself and them that hear thee. Be to the flock of Christ a shepherd, not a wolf; feed them, devour them not. Hold up the weak, heal the sick, bind up the broken, bring again the outcast, seek the lost. Be so merciful, that ye be not too remiss; so minister discipline, that ye forget not mercy; that when the Chief Shepherd shall appear, ye may receive the never-fading crown of glory, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen."

The new Bishops then took their seats with the other Bishops attending; and, with a large portion of the congregation, partook of the Holy Sacrament from the hands of the Lord Primate.

The ceremony occupied upwards of three hours.



THE READING OF THE QUEEN'S MANDATES.





THE LATE QUEEN DOWAGER ADELAIDE; FROM A PORTRAIT BY SIR W. C. ROSS, R.A.

## THE LATE QUEEN DOWAGER.

RARELY have we been called upon to announce an event appealing more forcibly to the sympathies of all classes of the community than that which it is our painful duty to record—the death of Adelaide, late Queen Consort of William IV., and Queen Dowager of England.

Let us now review the circumstances which more than her high lineage have given to the truly feminine character of this illustrious lady, not only a record in history, but a home in the hearts of her own generation.

It may be truly said of her Majesty, that we owe to her the revival and perpetuation of that beautiful system of domesticity in regal life which had already given such infinite credit and charm to the court of George III., and which was happily to pass with increased splendour to our present gracious Sovereign and her family. In the loss of the admirable lady whose death we here mourn, the rich and the noble have parted with a pattern whom it was a pride and a pleasure to imitate; the poor have been deprived of a

friend who never forsook them. As is usual with the virtuous, the biography of this Queen presents little or nothing of a stirring or eventful character: her path of life lay through one unvarying course of domestic piety and private charity; princely birth, alliance, and fortune were, with her, only additional aids and incentives in doing good.

Amelia Adelaide Louisa Theresa Carolina, Queen Dowager, was the elder daughter of George Frederic Charles, Duke of Saxe-Coburg Meiningen, by Louisa Eleanor, daughter of Christian Albert Lewis, Prince of Hohenloe-Langenburg. The issue of this marriage were—first, her lamented Majesty, who was born on the 13th day of August, 1792; secondly, Ida, born in 1794, and married, in 1816, to Bernard, son of the Archduke Charles of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, by whom she has had issue; and, thirdly, Bernard Henry, the reigning Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, born in 1800, and married, in 1825, to Mary, daughter of Prince William of Hesse-Cassel.

Her Majesty's father died on the 24th of December, 1813, at the early age of forty-two, and by



KING WILLIAM NAVAL ASYLUM, AT FENGE, BUILT AT THE EXPENSE OF THE LATE QUEEN DOWAGER.





hood, the Princess Adelaide, in particular, was remarkable for her sedate disposition and retired habits. The greatest portion of her time, it is said, was devoted to her studies; and though perfectly cheerful with her intimate companions, she took little pleasure in the gaieties of courtly life. When arrived at more mature years, she manifested a strong repugnance to that laxity of morals and contempt for religious feeling which had sprung out of the French Revolution, and infected almost all the Courts in Germany. That of Meiningen, fortunately, by its seclusion and apparent insignificance, but, above all, by the prudent vigilance of the Dowager Regent, escaped the moral contagion; thus the Regent Duchess was left in undisturbed possession of her authority, and the tranquil enjoyment of domestic comfort. So favoured by Providence, the little Court of Meiningen was distinguished by its purity of principles, and its two Princesses were objects of admiration from their exemplary conduct. Their chief delight was in establishing and superintending schools for the education of the humbler classes of the community, and in providing food and clothing for the aged, helpless, and destitute. The Princess Adelaide, above all, was the main support of every institution which had for its object the amelioration of the condition of her fellow-creatures; and in this devout exercise it was that her Majesty first imbibed those exalted qualities of mind and heart which, in a more extended sphere, have since been so extensively displayed for the advantage and happiness of the British people.

After the death of the lamented Princess Charlotte, in 1817, it became indispensably necessary that the Princess of the blood Royal should enter into the married state. His late Majesty King William IV., then Duke of Clarence, selected for his future partner the Princess Adelaide of Saxe-Meiningen. On the 11th July, 1818, the Duchess Dowager of Saxe-Meiningen and her daughter, the Princess Adelaide, having previously arrived in England, the marriage took place in the Palace at Kew. The Duke and Duchess of Kent were at the same time re-married according to the rites of the Established Church. Both the brides were given away by the Prince Regent, the Archbishop of Canterbury performing the ceremony. The Duke and Duchess of Clarence took leave of the Royal Family in a few days after their marriage, and proceeded to Hanover, in the capital of which kingdom they passed the winter of 1818, and the spring of 1819.

While on the Continent, her Royal Highness prematurely gave birth to a princess, who was christened on the day of her birth, but died very soon afterwards, and was interred in the royal vault at Hanover. The Duchess' recovery was gradual, and for change of air, she proceeded to Meiningen, visiting Göttingen and Hesse-Philippsthal en route.

The joy of the people of Saxony on again beholding their beloved Princess knew no bounds; and from the moment she entered the precincts of the Duchy, she was met and welcomed by the vassals of her brother, and escorted in triumph for a distance of nearly thirty miles to the capital, where holiday was kept for a month. The Royal Duke, too, by his kind and condescending manner, and devoted attention to his amiable consort, soon won the hearts of the people of Meiningen, and became as popular as one of their own Princes. After a residence of six weeks in the castle, the Court removed to Liebenstein, where, by aid of its mineral springs, in the course of the summer, the Duchess recovered her health.

In October, 1819, the Royal pair left Meiningen, on their return to England. They landed at Dover; and a residence on the sea-coast being recommended, the Earl of Liverpool, then Warden of the Cinque Ports, kindly offered the Duke the use of Walmer Castle, near Deal, where the Duke and Duchess sojourned for six weeks. The winter of this year was passed in London, where her Royal Highness gave birth to a fine healthy princess, who, by special desire of George IV., was christened Elizabeth; but when about three months old, the Princess was carried off by sudden illness. The calm resignation of the bereaved parents in this moment of severe trial, and their humble submission to the Divine will, is described as one of those scenes that give dignity to rank, and impress deeply upon the mind the truth and value of the Christian faith.

In 1826 the Duke and Duchess of Clarence terminated their usual travelling on the Continent, and came to reside permanently at Bushy. The domestic life of the Duke and Duchess at this period is thus described by Dr. Beattie, who was for some years his Royal Highness's private physician:—

To his illustrious partner, whose many and exalted virtues his Royal Highness so duly appreciates, no man can possibly evince more delicate and uniform attention. There are not, perhaps, of the present day, two personages of similar station, in whom the virtues of domestic life are more pleasingly exemplified. With those excellent qualities of mind and heart so eminently possessed by the Royal Duchess, it is not surprising that her Royal Highness should have won and should retain the esteem and affection of her illustrious consort. His mind is fully alive to their vital importance as regards his present happiness, and to the influence they must exercise over his future prospects.

The death of the Duke of York, in 1827, made the Duke of Clarence heir presumptive to the throne; and, on the death of George IV., he became King, under the title of William IV., and the Duchess a Queen Consort. Their coronation took place on the 8th of September, 1831.

It was during their residence at Bushy Park, namely, in June, 1830, that the melancholy tidings of the death of George IV., at Windsor Castle, were brought to the Royal Duke and Duchess. It is related, that, upon receiving the intelligence, her Royal Highness burst into tears; but that, recovering her presence of mind, she immediately requested that the messenger who had brought the tidings would accept a prayer-book which lay upon the table, with her name written therein, as the first gift of the Queen of England.

We believe the first introduction of Queen Adelaide in public after her husband came to the throne, was on the 17th of July, when the late King received the depositions from the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, when, after the rev. and learned members had had the honour of kissing hands, the King, to their agreeable surprise, requested them to remain till they had been introduced to the Queen, who soon after made her appearance, and gave a gracious reception to the academical deputations.

Queen Adelaide accompanied the King to Bushy Park on the 29th of July, on which occasion the ranger'ship of that Royal domain was bestowed on her Majesty for life by the King. Her Majesty, from her long residence there, had previously expressed a strong attachment to the place.

The popularity previously enjoyed by the Duchess was very much increased on her elevation. The sphere of usefulness which she had hitherto so worthily filled was greatly enlarged when she became Queen; and the regard for her many amiable and excellent qualities was correspondingly increased. After sojourning a short period at Windsor Castle, the King and Queen proceeded to Brighton for the benefit of the sea air. While on this coast, their Majesties made excursions to several places in the vicinity, and, among the rest, to Lewes, where an address was presented, and his Majesty entertained at a *déjeuner*. In his Majesty's reply, on his health being drunk, the following passage, referring to his beloved consort, occurred:—"There is, gentlemen, one point which I have passed over, but of which it was my intention to have taken notice. You have drunk the health of her Majesty the Queen, and, in returning you my thanks, I meant to have done the same on her part also. Among the many favourable circumstances under which Providence has called me to ascend the throne of this country, there is none for which I feel more grateful, upon which I set a higher value, than that it had previously been my happy fortune to be married to an individual so excellent in every amiable and good feeling. In this country character finds its way forth into the world,

and is always known; I have no doubt, therefore, that you are already well aware of what I would say; but I must take the opportunity of speaking what I am most sincerely convinced of—that her Majesty, who sits before you, possesses every estimable quality calculated to give worth and lustre to her exalted station. Of this I am satisfied also, that a great share of that good and kind feeling which has been so largely manifested towards me since I have occupied the throne has not only been due to her estimable qualities, but has strictly and truly been exhibited and paid on account of that sense which is entertained of them." This speech was listened to with great attention, and made a deep impression on the company. The Queen was much affected by the manner in which the King spoke of his domestic happiness.

The conduct of her Majesty towards the children of her husband, when she was Duchess of Clarence, is known to have been extremely kind; and that kindness in her manner became but the more conspicuous by the elevation in her position. They were all retained in the closest intimacy with her Court. She witnessed with pleasure their being ennobled; and she felt delight in beholding the King distributing all the private fortune he could command amongst them.

It may also be mentioned, that her Majesty delighted in treating and regarding the Princess Victoria as the heiress to the Throne; and her last act, it may be said, as Queen Consort, was in the command for a ball of unequalled magnificence, given at St. James's Palace on the 25th May, 1837, in honour of the Princess Victoria attaining her eighteenth year; that is, attaining that age when it became eligible for her at once to ascend the throne, upon the demise of William IV.

It is unnecessary to detail Queen Adelaide's married life further than to state that it was passed in the society of her relatives, and of the King, with whom she appeared, and was welcomed, upon almost every public occasion. One circumstance, however, cannot be passed over without notice. In November, 1834, the break-up of the Melbourne Administration, and the dissolution of Parliament by the King, renewed the political excitement which, since the passing of the Reform Bill, had comparatively subsided. At this period a rude outbreak of feeling was directed against the Queen, which, to the disgrace of others competent to form an opinion on the gross injustice of the attack, was participated in by many parties in a better sphere of society. The removal of Lord Melbourne from his post of Premier was attributed to her Majesty's influence, although it was not even known to the Queen until it had been publicly announced. The mis-statement was instantly contradicted; but it created a popular prejudice which it required years of generous actions to efface. Her Majesty felt the stigma so unjustly affixed to her character. On the occasion of the customary address of the Bishops on his Majesty's birthday, in 1832, after the King had returned his reply, his Royal Consort, in performing her part in the ceremonial, concluded her answer with this very touching sentence: "My Lords, I am particularly obliged to you for this declaration of attachment, at a period when I am most cruelly and undeservedly insulted and calumniated on many occasions."

The spring of 1837 was one of mourning for the Court. The Queen Adelaide received the distressing information of the demise of her venerated mother, whose health had been on the decay several months, dying on the 29th of April, having attained the age of 68 years.

Before the Queen had recovered from that bereavement, the health of William IV. began to fail, and those best acquainted with his Majesty's symptoms at once anticipated a fatal result. He was sensible of all that passed around to the last moment of his existence, and expressed the most heartfelt satisfaction at the constant attentions which he received from the different members of his family. Queen Adelaide set an example to her sex of patient assiduity and attention to her illustrious consort.

Her Majesty remained in close attendance on the King until the moment of his death (the 26th June, 1837). The transition was easy, and unattended with any apparent effort or struggle; his arm rested upon the Queen's shoulder, and his faithful partner's hands supported his breast—a position which her Majesty had maintained for upwards of an hour previous to the fatal event.

At the funeral of the King, in St. George's Chapel, the Queen Dowager was present in one of the Royal closets.

After King William's death, the Queen Dowager received the parliamentary provision made for her in 1831, under which £100,000 per annum was settled upon her for life, with Marlborough House and Bushy for her residences.

The Queen Dowager passed the following autumn and winter at St. Leonard's-at-Sea. In October, 1838, having been ordered by her medical attendant to resort to a more genial climate for the winter, her Majesty embarked at Portsmouth on board the *Hastings*, for Malta. On her arrival there, she was enthusiastically welcomed by the population, and received by the authorities with all the honours due to her exalted rank and eminent private virtues. At this period, the want of church accommodation was much complained of at Malta by the British residents there, amounting to about 2000; whilst the only means provided was the Government Palace Chapel, which only afforded 300 sittings. The Queen Dowager, on being informed of this spiritual destitution, resolved to supply the want by the erection of a new church. The first stone was laid by her Majesty on the 20th of March, 1839, and the sacred edifice was completed at a cost of £15,000, exceeding by one-third the amount of her Majesty's original grant. The dimensions of this church exceed those of any of the modern churches of London; the length of the area being 110 feet, breadth 67 feet, and height 45 feet. The front of the edifice, facing N.E., has an Ionic portico, with a bas-relief of St. Paul casting the viper off his hand into the fire, immediately after his shipwreck (Acts xxviii. 3). The wings have a statue of St. Peter and St. Paul; and the tower and steeple are 130 feet high, terminating with a cross.

Her Majesty returned to England in May, 1839, and in the autumn made a tour in the provinces, visiting the Earl of Denbigh, at Nuneham Paddocks; the Earl Howe, at Gopsall Hall; the Earl of Warwick, at Warwick Castle; Sir Robert Peel, at Drayton Manor; and the Duke of Rutland, at Belvoir Castle; returning to London in November, and there passing the winter.

In 1840, her Majesty made the tour of the Lakes of Cumberland and Westmoreland, on her way visiting the Earl and Countess of Brownlow, at Belton House, near Grantham; the Earl of Harewood, at Harewood House, near Leeds; and, after a progress of the Lakes, the Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury, at Alton Towers, from whence she proceeded to Matlock; and subsequently went to view Sudbury Hall (Lord Vernon's seat), in the same county, which her Majesty afterwards engaged as her winter residence. The Queen Dowager arrived at Sudbury in September (28th), and remained there until the 5th of February in the following year, when her Majesty came to London in November, to visit the Queen after the birth of the Princess Royal. Queen Adelaide returned in the following winter to Sudbury Hall, and, while resident there, became alarmingly ill, her life having been for some time despaired of by her medical attendants.

In the winter of 1842, her Majesty took up her abode at Canford House, the seat of Lord De Mauley, in Dorsetshire, and left for Marlborough House in the spring.

In August, 1843, her Majesty repaired to Witley Court, Lord Ward's seat, near Worcester, which princely seat she took for three years, and during her residence there enjoyed very good health. Here her Majesty performed innumerable acts of private charity; and the name of Adelaide will long live in the grateful remembrance of the inhabitants of Worcestershire. (An Engraving of Witley Court appeared in No. 66 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

In September, 1846, the Queen Dowager took Cassiobury, the seat of the Earl of Essex, near Watford, where her Majesty was honoured by the company, for three days, of the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert. In 1847, her Majesty paid a short visit to Germany, embarking at Ramsgate, in June, for Ostend, and returning in August. (Engravings of her Majesty's visit to Cassiobury appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, No. 234.)

In October, 1847, her Majesty, accompanied by their Serene Highnesses the Duchess Ida, Prince Edward, and the Princesses of Saxe-Weimar, embarked on board the *Howe*, 120, at Portsmouth, for Madeira, and on her way to that island put in at the Tagus, and was there received by the Queen and Prince Consort of Portugal. On the morning of April 2, in the following year, the Queen returned to Spithead, visited the Queen and Prince Albert at Osborne, the same night sleeping on board the *Howe*, and the next day returning to London. The succeeding winter was passed at Bentley Priory, near Stanmore, which Queen Adelaide had taken of the Marquis of Abercorn; here her Majesty expired on Sunday last.

The character of the late Queen Dowager was pre-eminently dis-

tinguished by pious munificence and benevolent sympathy. Her Majesty is understood to have distributed from her yearly income the large amount of £20,000 to what are termed "public charities," and £10,000 in privately relieving the wants and sufferings of a numerous class of applicants. The building and endowment of the church at Malta may head the list. She contributed to the funds of nearly all the societies engaged in the advancement of religion; amongst which are the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, the Colonial Bishopric Fund, the Sons of the Clergy, the churches in Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, the Emigrants' Episcopal Fund, the churches in Australia and Cape Town; the cathedral at Adelaide, and that also at Newfoundland; the London Diocesan Board of Education, the Ragged Schools Fund, the National Society, the Christian Knowledge Society, the Church Building Society, the Church Missionary Society, the Metropolis Churches Fund; but the enumeration would be endless, and it would prove no easy task to discover any useful institution which had not the benefit of her liberal aid. It was the practice also of her Majesty to subscribe largely to all the charities in every place where she happened even for a time to reside, especially to those of the parish of St. Martin, in which her town mansion stands. The late Queen Dowager was also a munificent patroness of the fine arts. Her taste was admirable in estimating the productions of the pencil and the chisel. There were few ladies in England, even amongst those most devoted to these refined enjoyments, whose opinion upon the productions of the painter and sculptor was superior to hers. In her choice and appointment of artists, and in the commissions which she so liberally gave, the same taste and discrimination were conspicuous. Such was she who has now departed from amongst us—a Princess and a model of piety—a Queen, full of gentleness—a widow, superabounding in deeds of beneficence. To all, the loss is great—so great, that it is felt and lamented in every corner of the land; but to the poor, it is irreparable.

The accompanying Portrait of the lamented lady is copied by permission from a fine print engraved by Ryall, from a miniature by Sir W. C. Ross, R.A., and published by Mr. McLean, Haymarket.

A few words referential to the illustrious family from which Queen Adelaide derived descent may not be inappropriate. The House of Saxe-Meiningen is a scion of that of Saxe-Gotha, her Majesty's great-grandfather, Bernard, Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, having been fourth son of Ernest the Pious, Duke of Saxe-Gotha, and elder brother of John-Ernest, Duke of Saxe-Saalfeld, from whom descends Prince Albert. The family of Saxe is one of the most ancient and illustrious of the Sovereign Houses of Europe. Its Princes, who frequently commanded armies and acquired great military renown, were as eminent in peace as the munificent patrons of art, science, and literature. The present chief of the race is the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar, who, but for the misfortunes of his ancestor, the Elector John Frederick, would now be invested with the sovereignty of Saxony. The next branch in seniority is that of Saxe-Meiningen; the third, Saxe-Altenburg; the fourth, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha; and the fifth, the Royal House of Saxony. By female descent, Queen Adelaide derived, in a direct line, from our famous English Monarch, the great and good King Alfred.

#### HER MAJESTY'S LAST ILLNESS.

Her Majesty's health, always delicate, became alarmingly so during her residence at Bushy in the spring of the present year—inclined symptoms of dropsy manifesting themselves. Great care and discretion were exercised by her Majesty's medical advisers, with the view of combating the disease and fortifying the falling strength of the Royal patient against any crisis that might occur. The sea air being thought desirable for her Majesty, on the 28th of May late the Queen Dowager proceeded to Worthing, where she remained about a fortnight without deriving any substantial benefit from the change. Her Majesty then proceeded to Tunbridge Wells for a short period, where the Queen and the Prince Consort paid their Royal relative a visit. At the latter end of June the Queen Dowager returned to her residence at Bushy-park, in a very unsatisfactory condition. It was evident that her health was on the decline, change of air not having proved, as it always had done previously, in the slightest degree beneficial.

On the 1st of September her Majesty and the Royal household removed from Bushy-park to Bentley Priory. In the meantime, her relatives in Germany were apprised of the fears engendered by her continued delicate health; and the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Meiningen and the Princess Mary arrived from Germany on the 4th of September, and were followed by the Prince Hereditary. Their Serene Highnesses remained on a visit to her Majesty until the 20th of September, and on the 29th of the same month their Serene Highnesses the Duchess Ida of Saxe-Weimar, and the Princesses Anne and Amelia arrived, and by their presence the Queen Adelaide received great consolation.

Her Majesty, up to the 6th of October, was, notwithstanding her increasing weakness, enabled to take frequent carriage airings, but that was the last day she was enabled to enjoy out-door exercise.

Her Majesty then took to her chamber, and since that period her health rapidly declined. On the 12th of October, the Queen and Prince Albert, on their return from Osborne, visited their illustrious relative; and, in the same week, the Duchess of Kent, the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, the Duchess of Gloucester, and the Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, paid visits to the Queen Dowager.

The Bishop of London attended at the Priory on the 18th of October, at her Majesty's desire, and administered the Holy Sacrament to the Royal sufferer.

The Queen and Prince Albert paid their last visit to their illustrious relative on the 22nd ult., before leaving for Osborne, and during the week previous to Queen Adelaide's decease her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent twice visited her Majesty. Since Monday week, the bulletins issued by her Majesty's physicians denoted that little if any hopes remained of her prolonged existence, and on the following Friday her condition excited the greatest alarm. On the forenoon of that day a distressing change took place, and the immediate relatives of her Majesty were hastily summoned to her chamber. Her Majesty, however, rallied, and on the next morning (Saturday) was apparently more cheerful. At seven o'clock in the evening another serious change took place, which denoted beyond any doubt the approach of death. From this time her Majesty never rallied, but passed from life in a calm slumber, after a feeble cough, which occasioned the bursting of one of the vessels of the lungs. Her Majesty expired at seven minutes before two o'clock.

Their Serene Highnesses the Duchess Ida of Saxe-Weimar, the Princes Edward and Gustave, and the Princesses Anne and Amelia were present at the dissolution of their illustrious relative. The Earl and Countess Howe, Sir David Davies, the Rev. Canon Wood, the Rev. G. T. Hudson, Sir Andrew Barnard, Colonel and Mrs. Cornwall, and Miss Hudson were also in attendance.

On Saturday, the following bulletin of her Majesty's health was issued:—

"The Priory, Dec. 1, 1849.  
"The Queen Dowager has not passed a good night, though less restless than the previous one.

"Her Majesty continues in a weak state.

"DAVID DAVIES, M.D."

Dr. Bright arrived at the Priory on the Saturday night, and remained in attendance until her Majesty's decease.

Her Majesty's physicians issued the following bulletin:—

"The Priory, Dec. 2, 1849.

"Her Majesty the Queen Dowager expired at seven minutes before two o'clock on Sunday morning, the 2d of December, without any apparent suffering, and retaining her composure of mind to the last.

"DAVID DAVIES, M.D.  
"RICHARD BRIGHT, M.D."

At a later hour, a *London Gazette Extraordinary* was published, containing the melancholy announcement in the following terms:—

"Whitehall, Dec. 2, 1849.

"This morning, at seven minutes before two o'clock, her Majesty the Queen Dowager departed this life, at Stanmore Priory, to the great grief of her Majesty and of all the Royal Family, after a painful and protracted illness, which she bore with exemplary patience. The loss of this most excellent Princess will be deeply mourned by all classes of her Majesty's subjects, to whom her many eminent virtues rendered her the object of universal esteem and affection."

Captain Bedford, Gentleman-Usher to her late Majesty, left the Priory at an early hour on Sunday morning for town. Expresses were forwarded to her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert; to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, at Frogmore House; and to their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, at Kew.

Intelligence of the mournful event was also communicated, on Sunday forenoon, to the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, and to the Lord Mayor.

The great bell of St. Paul's, as is customary on the demise of a member of the Royal family, tolled soon after the news was received in the City.

A deep gloom was cast over the village of Stanmore from the mournful death of her Majesty, whose liberal charities to the poor of that district, as well as her naturally unostentatious deportment, had rendered her deeply beloved by all classes of the inhabitants. The bell of the parish church of Stanmore tolled heavily during the afternoon.

#### FUNERAL OF HER LATE MAJESTY THE QUEEN DOWAGER.

The funeral of the lamented Queen Dowager is definitively fixed to take place on Tuesday next.

The remains of her Majesty will be deposited in the Royal Vault in St. George's Chapel, but with this exception—the funeral will be unattended with any of those ceremonials which for many centuries past have accompanied the interment of the Princes of the Blood Royal of Great Britain.

The ceremony of "lying in state" is to be altogether dispensed with on this



occasion; and, contrary to all former precedent, the funeral will take place a mid-day, instead of, as usual, by torchlight, in the evening.

Another deviation from the usual custom with deceased members of the Royal Family, is the omission of the process of embalming the body, which has been dispensed with, it is said, by express desire of her late lamented Majesty.

The procession will leave Bentley Priory at an early hour on Tuesday morning, and proceed, *via* Ruislip, Uxbridge, and Slough, to Windsor. At Slough the cortege will be joined by the Prince Consort and other members of the Royal Family, who will accompany it thence to St. George's Chapel.

The distance to be traversed from Bentley Priory to Windsor is about twenty miles.

The inner coffin was sent down to the Priory on Monday morning, and the mortal remains of her late Majesty were placed therein the same afternoon by parties in the employ of Messrs. Banting, who, as usual, will conduct the Royal funeral. The second coffin, which is lined throughout with lead, was sent down to Stannore on Wednesday. The outer coffin is nearly completed, and will be exhibited at Messrs. Banting's premises in St. James's-street this day (Saturday).

With reference to the omissions above noticed, it is stated that an objection exists to the ceremony of lying in state taking place at Bentley Priory, in consequence of that mansion not being Royal property. The removal of the late Queen's remains to London for the purpose is also thought undesirable on many accounts, not the least of which is said to be the great risk of accident from the rush of spectators who would inevitably endeavour to obtain admission to view the ceremonial.

## KING WILLIAM NAVAL ASYLUM, AT PENGE.



His interesting foundation is one of the many testimonies of the late Queen Dowager to the revered memory of her Royal Consort, William IV. About 3½ acres of ground were purchased at Penge, of Dudin Browne, Esq., by her Majesty; and, at her expense, 12 dwelling-houses have been thereon erected, and just completed. These houses are intended for the widows of Commanders, Lieutenants, Masters, and Purser in the Royal Navy—three for each class; and each widow will have an endowment of about £30 per annum, besides the residence.

The houses are in the picturesque Elizabethan style of architecture, of red brick, with stone dressings; and the plan of the Asylum is an open square—six of the houses being situated on the west side of the ground, three on the north, and three on the south side, the quadrangle being open towards the east. Each house contains, on the ground-floor, a sitting-room having a marble mantelpiece, a kitchen, and a scullery; and, on the upper floor, three rooms, each with a fireplace—one room, called the best bed-room, being larger than the others.

The houses are admirable examples of the style of architecture adopted, and do infinite credit to the talents of their accomplished architect, Philip Hardwick, Esq., R.A. Messrs. Ward and Nixon were the builders.

The armorial bearings of their late Majesties King William IV. and Queen Adelaide are sculptured in sunken panels against the gable ends of the two projecting wings next the road. For our initial letter we have selected one of these achievements, that of the late Queen Dowager; and we should observe, these escutcheons are from the studio of Mr. John Thomas, and are in his most picturesque and effective style.

A very deep well has been sunk in the grounds of the Asylum, affording a capital supply of water.

## AFFAIRS OF HUNGARY.

The subjoined memorial has been drawn up and presented to Lord John Russell, First Lord of the Treasury, and to Viscount Palmerston, principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, with a view to the friendly intervention of her Majesty's Government with regard to the future position of Hungary towards Austria. The signatories belong to members of either House of Parliament:—

"We, the undersigned, desire to express to your Lordships, and, through your Lordships, to the rest of her Majesty's confidential servants, the deep interest which we have taken in the contest which has been recently carried on between the Hungarian nation and the Emperor of Austria. Not less deep is the interest which we now take in the final settlement of the question at issue between them, and in the permanent pacification of that great country. Sincerely attached to the liberties of our own country, the final establishment of which is due to the successful termination of struggles analogous to those which have been made from time to time in Hungary—with equal sincerity desirous of maintaining the peace of Europe, we are fully sensible of the great importance, that the settlement of the questions at issue should be effected in a manner, and upon terms, satisfactory to the Hungarian nation, not only for the sake of Hungary herself, but because we apprehend that a settlement unsatisfactory to the country will sow the seed of renewed discontent, may lead to fresh local disturbances, and by the local disturbance of so large an element of the system may endanger the tranquillity of the whole.

"The objects of the undersigned are internal liberty—national independence—European peace. For the attainment of these objects we trust the Court of Vienna will bear in mind that the satisfaction and contentment of Hungary will afford the greatest security. Considering, however, the means by which the authority of the House of Hapsburg has been re-established, the undersigned are of opinion that the occasion permits, even if it does not call for, the intervention of Great Britain, in counselling the Austrian Government respecting the exercise of its restored executive power. With respect to the mode and opportunity of interfering, the undersigned offer no specific opinion, but we hope that her Majesty's Government will not shrink from suggesting to that of Austria, that, since Republican France has abolished capital punishment for political offences, it will not be wise to allow a contrast to be drawn unfavourable to the clemency of monarchical governments.

(Signed)

"Fitzwilliam, Northampton, Zetland, Beaumont, Kinnaird, Hatherton, Conyngham, Gosford, Montford, Ducie, Radnor, R. M. Milnes, T. Townshend, Robert Price, Harry Verney, Thomas Slingsby Dancome, T. Perronet Thompson, Thomas Wakley, John Sadleir, Pierce Somerset Butler, William Scholefield, John Feargus, Robert A. Slaney, Thomas E. Headlam, John Reynolds, E. K. Tenison, Michael Sullivan, T. Chisholm Anstey, James Heywood, R. Mowatt, George Thompson, John O'Brien, James Kershaw, Henry Salway, Joseph Locke, William Collins, William Fagan, Francis P. Dunne, Nicholas M. Power, Torrens M'Cullagh, T. G. Marshall, D. Jephson Norreys, T. Dawson Rawdon, James Wyld, Savile C. K. Ogle, Charles Pearson, Lawrence Heyworth, James Clay, H. A. Aglionby, the O'Gorman Mahon, B. M. Wilcox, William Pinney, A. E. Cockburn, Richard M. Fox, W. Sharman Crawford, Alexander Hastie, W. J. Fox, John Twizell Wawn, John Pilkington, Pryse Loveden, William Hunt, William Evans, Thomas Sidney, B. Hall, P. T. Locke King, J. MacGregor, W. Marshall, T. Twisden Hodges, John Williams, T. A. Mitchell, Charles Cowen, Edward N. Buxton, Dudley Coutts Stuart, De Lacy Evans, Maurice Power, William Ewart, R. Perfect, M. Forster, E. H. Bunbury, William Clay, G. W. Fitzwilliam, W. Lockyer Freeston, T. Milner Gibson."

**MUNIFICENT BEQUESTS.**—The late Mr. Lewis Morris Cuthbert, of No. 7, Lyon-terrace, Maida Hill, by his will and testament, bequeaths the following sums for benevolent purposes:—To the Consumption Hospital, at Brompton, £8000; Royal Free Hospital, £7000; University College Hospital, £500; Committee for Promoting the Establishment of Baths and Washhouses for the Labouring Classes, £200; School of Industry, Paddington, £200; National Benevolent Institution, £200; Scripture Readers' Society (England), £200; Law Clerks' Society, £200; Officiating Minister at Endell-street Church, St. Giles's, for the purpose of the poor of that district, £100; Christ Chapel (Maida Hill) National and Infant Schools, severally, £100; Western General Dispensary, £100; Poor-box of eleven of the Metropolitan and City Police Courts severally (these sums are to be paid by instalments of £10 annually) £650 (making in all £6450). Mr. Cuthbert held an appointment in the Court of Chancery as clerk to Master the Hon. Sir George Rose.

John Tollenmache, Esq., M.P. for South Cheshire, has just returned in good health from his voyage to America, after a tour of agricultural inquiry throughout the farming districts of the United States. The result, it is said, has fully confirmed his previous convictions as to the necessity of maintaining duties on the importation into England of the produce of American farms; and the honourable gentleman is of opinion that, in the article of cheese, the dairymen on the other side of the Atlantic are making great improvements, and will soon become much more formidable competitors than now in the British markets.

**FRENCH ACCOUNT OF LONDON THIEVES.**—One of the Lyons journals gravely relates that the thieves of London constantly carry chloroform about them, and when they select a victim, seize him by the throat, and compel him to breathe the stupefying vapour until he falls senseless!

## CHESS.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

**PEDONE.**—You are quite right, and the suggestion comes opportunely. A more elegant and appropriate Christmas present than a set of the new Chess-men, with their beautiful box, could hardly be chosen.

**LOVELACE.**—1. For the volumes you mention, 5, 6, 7, and 8, of the *Chess Magazine*, you should apply to Hastings, of Carey-street. We doubt if they can be obtained of any other bookseller. 2. The celebrated German Chess-player, Von Heydebrandt der Laza, is not now at Stockholm; he returned to Berlin lately. 3. Apply to Mr. Horwitz himself, at the George and Vulture Hotel, Cornhill.

**RED-CAP.** Camden-town.—Your proper plan is to enrol yourself a member of the New Suburban Chess-Club in that neighbourhood, for which purpose you should apply to the President, the Rev. J. H. Sweet, of Ferdinand-street, Hampstead-road. **HEATH.**—It is White's 4th move which is inaccurate; that of course, the game being an *échec* at his B 4th, B at Q 4th, K at Q 4th, not 4. P to K 4th. **BELLARY.**—We still adhere to our solution of *Kulma* No 501.

**BELGRAVIA.** A list of members composing the St. George's Chess Club can be obtained on application to Mr. R. Longbottom, the secretary of the Polytechnic Institution.

**PHILOTEOS.** Oxford.—They are deficient in point and subtlety. Give a few weeks' study to the fine compositions of Bolton and D'Orville, and then make another essay. **MONKBEARNS.**—It is possible that the ancient Egyptians possessed a knowledge of chess. See No 1 of the plates of hieroglyphics published by Dr. Bur-ton, and Wilkinson's "Manners and Customs of the Ancient Egyptians." We are not aware that Layard's magnificent discoveries have yet brought to light any evidence of tabular amusements among the ancient Assyrians.

**J. T. M.**—The position to which you allude appeared in *La Reue*, and is as follows:—White: King at his B 4th, B at Q 4th, K at K 6th and Q 5th, P at Q 6th. Black: King at his sq, P at Q 3d. White to play, and mate in three moves. It is very neat indeed.

**TEIGNMOUTH.** Problem 301 cannot be solved in your way, depend on it. **S. B. A. YOUNG PLAYER, and NOVICE.**—See the notice above to W. H. **AN OLD IRISH GENTLEMAN; M. R.; T. B. T. N. B. A. NOVICE.**—Impossible. Black would take the Pawn with his K's Pawn en passant.

**CHICKEN.**—An impracticable "trifles." We fear, if Black interpose his free Kt at the second move, J. T. M.'s White's 4th move should be 4. P to Q 4th, and Black then takes that Pawn with his Bishop.

**E. M.**—The two Kings must always have an intervening square between them. **CARLISLE C.**—Apply to the Hon. Secretary of the Brighton Chess-club, Chain Pier, Brighton, for the rules and regulations of that club. When your club is fairly established, will you favour us with a list of members, and the days and places of assemblies?

**R. B. Birmingham;** J. B. Leicham; W. J. G. Hastings.—An egregious mistake; you forget that in each case Black would take the Pawn with his Pawn in passing.

**X. Y. Z.**—The game between the London Club and the Club of Amsterdam is expected to terminate every move. Upon its conclusion we purpose giving it in full, with copious notes and variations.

**CARLO FOLIERO.**—It shall have an early place. **E. H. G.**—A very pretty little puzzle notwithstanding.

**ARTHUR.**—The game just concluded by correspondence between the celebrated Shrewsbury School and Brighton College has been received, and will probably appear next week. **SEA, Lincolnshire.**—Through any Chess-men dealer. But, of equal material and workmanship, there are none to be had so cheap as the newly-registered Plocees. The highly ornamented case for them is alone worth a guinea, as an elegant drawing-room ornament.

**MAX L. Magdeburgh.**—We shall be glad to hear again from our courteous correspondent of Magdeburgh.

**Solutions by the Rev. J. T. PAWN, F. G. W. E. ABERDON, ROBERT MACAIRE, MAZARIN, F. G. R. OTTO, BELLARY, RUBENSIUS, GERO, TEIGNMOUTH, LANCET, CARLISLE C. C. DENISON, V. S. B., W. C. Manchester, E. H. G. CARLO FOLIERO, Rev. T. R. S., Rev. V. H., are correct. Those by J. W. M. T. G. S. T. J. L. M. A. are wrong.**

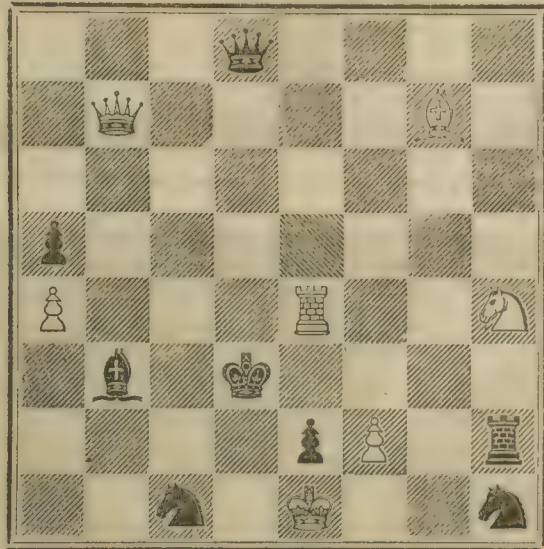
\* \* \* Answers to a host of Correspondents are unavoidably deferred until next week.

The gentlemen of the King's College School will have great pleasure in settling the preliminaries, before the Christmas vacation, for a game of chess by correspondence with any other school, to be commenced immediately after the vacation. Address Mr. C. B. Clarke, King's College School, Somerset House, Strand, London (previous to Dec 15, or after Jan 21).

### SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 306.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to K 3d	P to Q 5th, or (a), (b), (c).	2. P takes P (ch)	K takes P
(a) 1. WHITE.	BLACK.	3. Q mates	BLACK.
2. Kt to K B 4th (ch)	B to K R 7th		
WHITE.	P takes Kt		
(b) 1. WHITE.	BLACK.	3. Kt mates	BLACK.
2. Q to K Kt 5th (ch)	P to K 5th		
WHITE.	B to K 5th		
(c) 1. WHITE.	BLACK.	2. P to Q 4th (ch)	P takes P in passing
	B to K R 7th	3. Q mates	

### PROBLEM No. 307. By Mr. W. WAYTE, of Cambridge.



WHITE.  
White to play, and mate in three moves.

### CHESS AT LIVERPOOL.

The following finely-contested example of the good old solid "Ginoco Piano," is one of the latest games played by Mr. Speckley prior to his regretted departure for China.

WHITE. (Mr. Speckley.)	BLACK. (Mr. Mongredien.)	WHITE. (Mr. Speckley.)	BLACK. (Mr. Mongredien.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	28. B takes B	Q takes B
2. K Kt to B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	29. Kt to Q 21	Kt to B 3d
3. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	30. K Kt to Q B 4th	Q to B 4th
4. P to Q B 3d	P to Q 3d	31. Q Kt to R 4th (e)	Q takes Q P
5. P to K R 3d	P to K R 3d	32. Q takes Q	Kt takes Q
6. Castles	K Kt to B 3d	33. Q Kt to his 6th	Kt takes Kt
7. P to Q 4th	P takes P	34. Kt takes Kt	R to Q sq
8. P takes P	B to Q Kt 3d	35. R to Q sq	K to B sq
9. Kt to Q B 3d	Castles	36. R takes B	R takes R
10. K to K R sq	Kt to Q R 4th	37. Kt takes R (ch)	K to his 2d
11. K B to Q 3d (a)	P to Q B 4th	38. Kt to Q B 5th	P to Q Kt 3d
12. P to Q 5th	P to Q B 5th	39. Kt to Q R 4th	K to Q 3d
13. B to Q B 2d	B to Q B 2d	40. K to Kt sq	K to Q 4th
14. P to Q Kt 4th	P takes P (in passing)	41. K to B 2d	K to B 5th
	Q B to Q 3d	42. Kt takes P (ch)	K takes P
15. P takes P	Kt to Q B 3d	43. Kt to K 5th	P to B 4th
16. P to Q Kt 4th (b)	Kt to Q B 5th	44. Kt to K 5th	P to Q R 5th
17. B to Q 3d	Q Kt to K 4th	45. K to his 2d	K to K 5th
18. Kt to K R 2d (c)	P to Q 4th	46. K to Q 3d	K to K 6th
19. P to Q Kt 5th	Q to K 2d	47. K to Q 2d	P to K B 3d
20. P to K B 4th	Kt takes B	48. K to Q 3d (f)	P to K Kt 4th
21. Q takes Kt	K R to K sq	49. K to Q 2d	P to K R 4th
22. P to K 5th	P takes P	50. P to K Kt 4th	P to K R 5th
23. B to Q R 3d	B to Q 3d	51. K to Q 3d	P to Q R 6th
24. P takes P	Q takes P	52. K to Q 2d	P to Q R 7th
25. Kt to K B 3d	Q to K 2d	53. Kt to B 2d	K to K 7th
26. K R to K sq	Q to K B sq	54. Kt to Q R sq	K takes Kt (g)
27. R takes R	Kt takes R (d)		And White mates in seven moves.

(a) This opening is a model of cool systematic attack and defence.  
(b) Hardly so strong as B to Q 3d, threatening to win the Kt next move.  
(c) We should have preferred taking Kt with K, and then playing P to K B 4th.  
(d) By taking with the R he would clearly have lost his Q R Pawn.  
(e) The first step of a profound and masterly combination.  
(f) Compelling Black to exhaust his moves.  
(g) His only chance of drawing consisted in playing the King to Kt 8th, instead of taking the Kt; and even that was a forlorn hope.

### CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 505.—By Mr. W. CRAWLEY, of Manchester.

White: K at his 2d, B at Q B 6th, Kts at Q 5th and Q Kt 4th, Ps at K Kt 3d, and Q B 3d.

Black: K at his 5th, Q at K B 3d, Kts at Q B 5th and Q K 3d, P at K 4th.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 506.—By the same.

White: K at Q sq, R at K B 5th, B at K B sq, Ps at K B 6th, Q 6th, Q B 3d, Q Kt 2d, and Q R 5th.

Black: K at his 6th, Ps at K B 2d, K 5th, Q 2d, Q B 4th, and Q R 3d.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

No. 507.—By Mr. G. S. JELICOE, of Oxford.

White: K at his 1st, Bs at K Kt 4th and Q Kt 2d, Kt at K B 6th; Ps at K R 2d and 6th, and K B 2d.

Black: K at his 1st, R at Q R 3d, B at K B 2d; Ps at K R 5th and 2d, K B 6th, Q B 3d, Q Kt 4th, and Q R 5th.

White to mate in four moves.

## EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The appeal of Mr. Gorham against the Bishop of Exeter from the Court of Arches has been summoned for hearing before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on the 11th inst. The Archbishops of Canterbury and of York, and the Bishop of London, will attend the hearing as Privy Counsellors; and all the members of the Judicial Committee are expected to be present on this occasion.

The installation of the newly-appointed Dean of St. Paul's, the Rev. H. M. Milman, took place on Friday week, at St. Paul's Cathedral.

Explosions, by which a number of colliers—amounting in the whole to about 20—sustained more or less injuries, occurred on Wednesday and Thursday week, at the Eskyr Colliery, on the Eaglesbush estate, worked by Messrs. Penrose and Evans.

Lieutenant Graham and Mr. Elliott, late officers of her Majesty's ship *Children*, undergoing imprisonment in the Devon county gaol, pursuant to a court-martial, were, on Monday, by order of the Lords of the Admiralty, removed to the Queen's Prison, London.

The Queen has conferred a pension of £100 per annum, from the civil list, upon Mr. George Petrie, one of the honorary secretaries of the Royal Irish Academy, who is well known for his extensive antiquarian researches.

Sir Joshua Walsley, M.P., and Mr. G. Thompson, M.P., continue to hold meeting in Perth, Greenock, and the parts of Scotland, in furtherance of their scheme of Financial and Parliamentary Reform.

It is stated that the large property possessed by the late Colonel Latouche, who died in London about three weeks since, will fall into the possession of the Knight of Kerry. A great portion of this property is situate in the county of Dublin.

There is at present a vacancy in the Penge Asylum, founded by her late Majesty the Queen Dowager for the widows of naval officers, caused by the death of Mrs. Fisher, the widow of a paymaster and purser. Applications for vacancies are made through Captain Bedford, R.N., late Gentleman Usher to the late Queen Adelaide.

The imports into Liverpool, for the two weeks ending the 28th of November, were:—102,668 bushels of wheat, 2334 bags of wheat, 8313 barrels of flour, 953 bags of flour, 13,040 bushels of oats, 143,426 bushels of Indian corn, 70,840 bags of Indian corn, 6480 bushels of peas, 4900 bags of peas, 15,920 bushels of beans, 110 bags of barley, 5995 boxes of cheese, 513 loose cheese.

In the Newcastle-upon-Tyne Court of Bankruptcy, the certificate of Mr. Cuthbert Hippon, formerly M.P. for Gateshead, was recently suspended for twelve months. The Judge observed that the bankrupt was open to the charge of culpable extravagance and reckless proceedings. The debts are £156,000, and the assets will barely cover the expenses.

The two Misses Bathurst, grand-daughters of the late Dr. Bathurst, Bishop of Norwich, were received into the Romish Church a few days since; one of them by the Rev. Father Ludwig, Redemptorist at Great Marlow, and the other by the chaplain of the Good Shepherd, at Hammersmith.

Mr. Trelawny, M.P., delivered a lecture at the Plymouth Mechanics' Institution on Wednesday evening week, on "The Elevation of the Working Classes," which was listened to attentively by a large and respectable audience.

On Monday, some fishermen of Exmouth caught a shark. The monster was more than seven feet in length, and about three feet round in the largest part. The appearance of its serrated ranks of teeth was truly formidable.

A letter has been addressed to the council by Lord John Russell, offering to place at the disposal of the Royal Society, for scientific purposes, this year, £1000, and probably the same amount in successive years. The offer has been accepted.

On Saturday the members of the Oxfordshire Association for the Protection of Agriculture held a meeting at the Star Hotel, Oxford, when it was resolved to dissolve the society, it being no longer useful; and it was further resolved to present the funds in hand, amounting to £440, to the Radcliffe Infirmary.

Mr. Gordon, the Government Inspector of Schools for the Church of Scotland, has resigned that office, on being appointed Secretary to the Education Committee and Inspector of the Schools of the General Assembly. Mr. Gordon does not enter on the duties of his new situation until January next.

New South Wales provincial papers, viz. the *Maitland Mercury* and *Hunter River Advertiser* to August 15 inclusive, mention that the statement of quarterly exports of wool, tallow, &c. showed a considerable increase.

A very handsome tablet is about to be erected in Little Marlow Church to the memory of the late Field-Marshal Sir George Nugent. His remains were interred in the same grave with those of his equally distinguished brother, Admiral Nugent.

The estate in Perthshire, known as Soilerzie, and formerly in the possession of the celebrated Brigadier Pennycook, who, with his youthful but valiant son, was killed during the late campaign in India, is about to be disposed of by public auction.

The King of the Belgians has conferred the cross of the Commander of the Order of Leopold on Prince Calimaki, Minister of the Porte at Paris and Brussels. His Majesty has also sent the Grand Cross of the same Order to Ali Pasha, Minister of Foreign Affairs at Constantinople.

In consequence of the lamented death of the Queen Dowager, the play, as announced for the 10th, 13th, and 17th of December, at Westminster School, will not take place.

By the supplementary charter recently granted, the powers of the University of London have been considerably extended; and it is now authorised to receive certificates in arts and laws from all the Universities of the United Kingdom, as well as from the respective Colleges of Oxford and Cambridge, in addition to those institutions which were previously empowered by the Crown to issue such certificates.

The "rowing man" will be interested in learning that a boat-race, between picked crews of Oxford and Cambridge, will take place at Putney-bridge on the 15th inst. Boats have been ordered at Searle's, and the crews are in active training.

A letter from Philadelphia says that a box of gold-dust, directed from San Francisco to New York, had been tapped with an angur by some ingenious and curious rogue, and 10,000 dollars' value abstracted from it.

A gift of £2500 has been made by W. Laslett, Esq., to the parish of St. Nicholas, Worcester.

Eastcott, near Wokingham, Berks, the beautiful seat of Admiral Sir John Sinclair, Bart., has been purchased by John Walter, Esq., M.P. for Nottingham. The property fetched nearly £60,000.

During the last summer no fewer than 3520 dogs were killed in the streets of New York, and 6760 dollars were paid as premiums to the killers.

Last week a fatal affray took place near Aldersey-wood, in Cheshire, between poachers and gamekeepers, one of the former being killed on the spot. So deeply has this disastrous incident affected Mr. Aldersey, of Aldersey-hall, that he has instructed his tenant, George Lightfoot, to destroy all the game on his manor, and to give away his greyhounds.

Russia continues to construct war vessels; seven new ones, two being men of war, were to be launched on the 23rd and 24th ult., at Nikolajew.

According to an Imperial ukase, dated the 23rd of November, the exportation of gold and silver, which has been prohibited since May, 1848, will again be allowed from St. Petersburg on and after the 13th of the present month.

The Adelaide (South Australia) papers of June 9 report the arrival there of the *Royal Sovereign* and *Childe Harold*, last from Plymouth (February 17th), the *Inconstant* also last from Plymouth (February 15th), the *Oarland Grove*, last from Port Philip (May 29th), and the *Dorothy*, which sailed from Plymouth on the 4th March.

The Procureur de la République at Paris, on Monday, soon after its publication, ordered the seizure of the pamphlet entitled "Le 13 Juin, par Ledru Rollin," printed by M. Schneider. Proceedings are instituted against the printer and all the publishers of the work.—1. For exciting hatred and contempt of the Government; 2. For justifying facts considered as crimes by the penal law.

A vessel arrived in the river from Boston, United States of America, has brought as a portion of her cargo a quantity of agricultural implement manufactures, consisting of 100 plough castings, 25 packages of plough beams, 10 packages of plough handles, and nine packages of plough irons, consigned to a firm in this country.

The Elbe at Hamburg is frozen over at present, and is crossed by hand sledges.

The annual meeting of the Rugby and Dunchurch Agricultural Association and Cattle Show took place at Rugby, on Wednesday last, and was succeeded in the evening by the customary festival dinner at which Mr. Newdegate, M.P., supported by Mr. Spooner, M.P., presided.

The Vienna papers mention the death of the sister of the late Prince Bishop of Hohenloe, the Princess Eleonora Henrietta, Canoness of Innsbruck, on the 17th of November, as had been predicted by her brother, the Prince Bishop, on his death-bed, only a few days before.

An eel was caught in the Conan, near the mouth of the river, at Inverness, a few days ago, of an unusual size. When deprived of head and entrails, it weighed no less than 32lb. This sea serpent on a small scale occasioned considerable trouble to its captors.

The *Magyar Hirap* announces that Bishop Horvath, ex-Minister of Hungary, has arrived in France, under the assumed name of Moirind.

Twenty-eight Hungarian refugees left Hamburg on the 30th ult., for the United States, and others are to follow. A committee for raising funds for the refugees has been established, and it has allowed



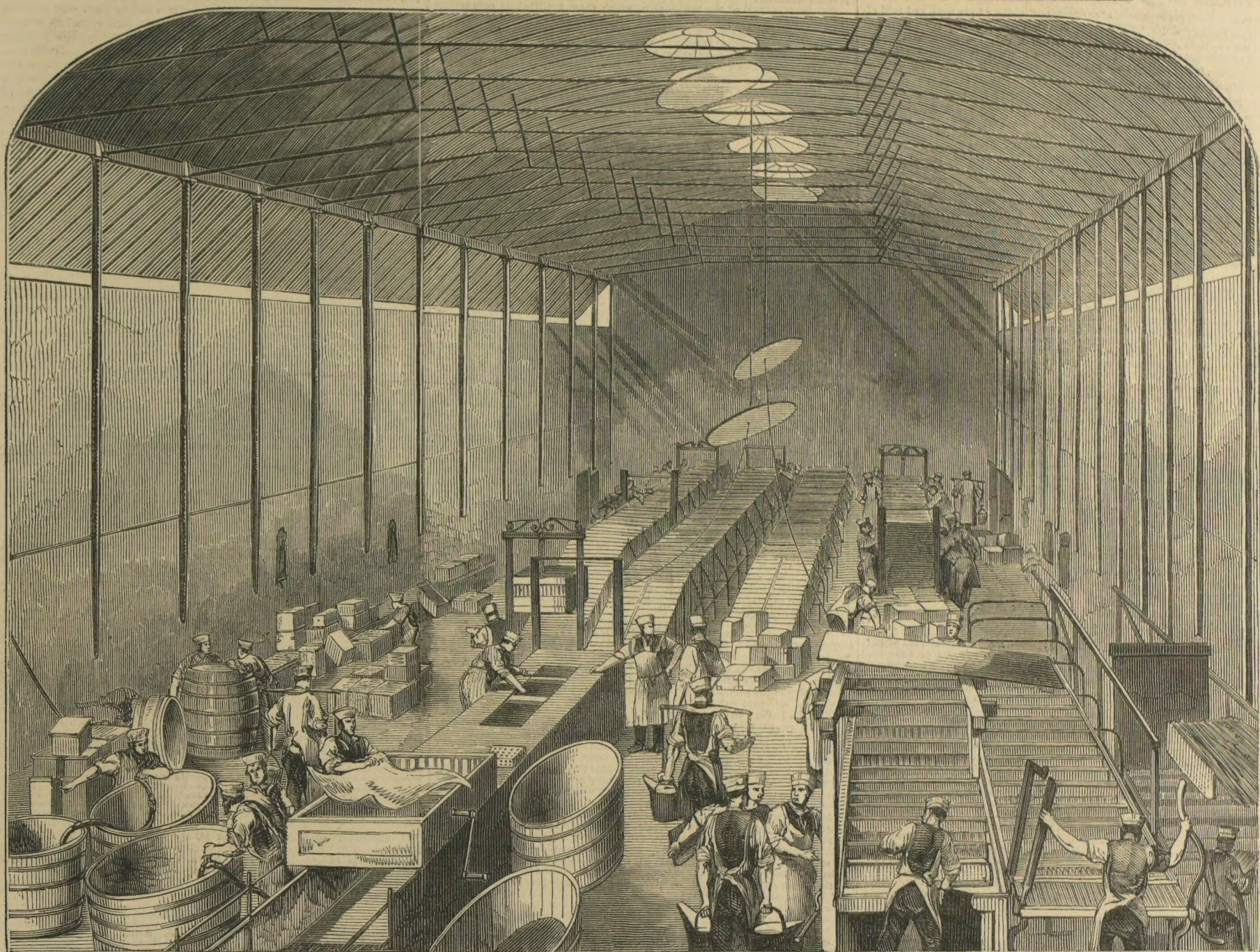


PRICE'S PATENT CANDLE COMPANY'S WORKS.—NO. 1.—THE SPREADING AND STRIPPING DEPARTMENT.—(SEE PAGE 382.)

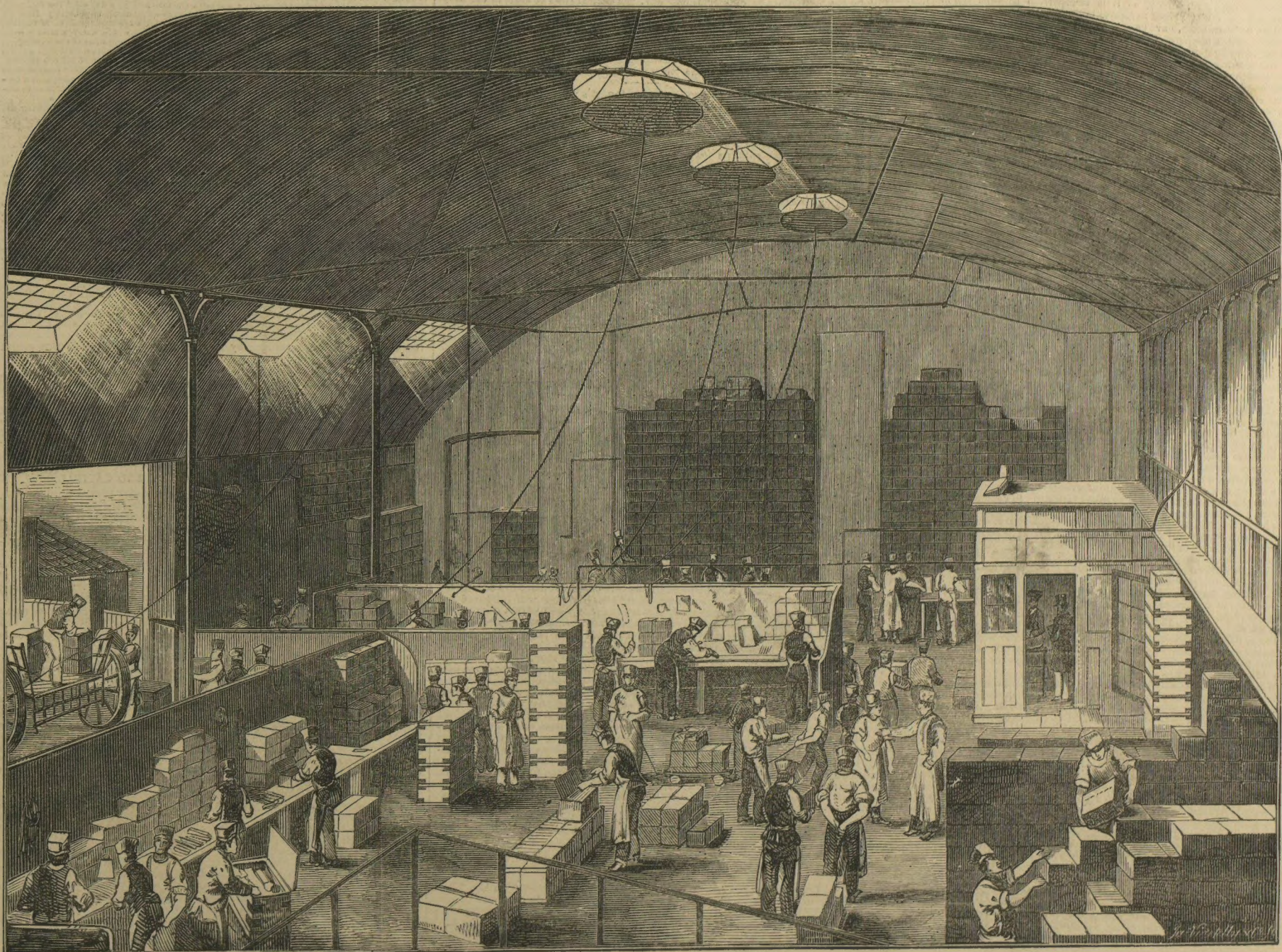


NO. 2.—THE STEAM BOILING AND ENGINE-HOUSE.





NO. 3.—THE CANDLE MOULDING ROOM.



NO. 4.—THE "NIGHT LIGHT" AND PACKING DEPARTMENT.



PRICE'S PATENT CANDLE COMPANY'S WORKS.

PROBABLY, there are thousands of our readers who either have used, or heard of, "Price's Patent Candles;" but we feel certain there are very few among the number who have the least idea of the immense extent to which machinery, aided by chemical science, is applied in manufacturing that simple article of nightly consumption—a Candle. Almost every inhabitant of London, and of our provincial cities and towns, must have witnessed the primitive, and equally patient, process of what an angler would term "dipping for tallow candles with cotton lines."

Every one knows how rude and ill-formed are these primitive occupants of the candlestick; but, in course of time, progression, one of the natural laws governing all civilized communities, led to the production of the moulded candle, an obvious improvement, so far as form is concerned, upon the original dip. But the mould candle, though presenting a smoother exterior to one sense, was still the offensive tallow to another, with all its collateral disadvantages of guttering and spluttering, besides endless snuffling. To those fortunate people inhabiting such terraces as Carlton-terrace, and such squares as Grosvenor-square, the Candle question was, like many others, both of domestic and political economy, of little import. The magnates of the land were perfectly satisfied, and wisely too: they had their wax and spermaceti lights, their portable gas thermo-lamps and glittering chandeliers, their grandiose and carved lamps, in which they burnt *huiles au naturel ou paraffines*, just as they pleased; and, what was better still, they had plenty of money to pay for these lustrous refinements.

Such was the position, or rather the obscure of artificial light in this country, when Messrs. Edward Price and Co. started up and solved the great problem of cheap illumination, by the production of the Belmont and Composite Candles, which have the external beauty of wax, combined with an equally illuminating power; which are divested of the objectionable odour of tallow; and, finally, which are so perfect in their combustion as to require no snuffing. These candles were not only welcomed by the general public, but were speedily adopted by the wealthy classes; and many an unsuspecting traveller may have paid at an hotel for "Wax Lights, 2s. 6d.," when the cheap and excellent commodity from Belmont has really been the illumining power.

The discovery was worked out, upon a moderate scale, at Belmont, Vauxhall, until first gradually, and then rapidly, superseding the use of mould tallow candles in private families, the business became too extensive for the capital of a single firm, and in the year 1847 Price's Patent Candle Company was incorporated. At the present moment above 700 hands are employed in the establishment, in addition to immense steam and hydraulic power; and upwards of 4000 tons of palm and cocoa-nut oil per annum are here manufactured into candles. The works at Belmont have, in a few years, extended progressively with the demand for the manufactures, until they cover an area of nearly two acres. The Company has also very large branch works at Battersea, and occupies a score of the capacious dry arches over which the South-Western Railway traverses the neighbourhoods of Vauxhall and South-Lambeth. In addition to these home-works and premises, the Company possesses cocoa-nut estates in Ceylon, and extensive mill-works there for the manufacture of cocoa-nut oil. The Patent Candles, however, are principally made from another species of palm growing on various parts of the coast of Africa, and botanically known as *Aeorea Elais*, and *Elais guineensis*. It may be satisfactory to those of our readers who advocate the non-consumption of slave-grown sugar, to know that it was shown in evidence, before a Committee of the House of Commons, that the increased consumption of palm-oil, greatly attributable to the above improvements in candle manufacture, had led to the employment of a vast number of persons, who, otherwise, would be engaged in the slave-trade.

We will now leave both Ceylon and the slave-trade, with the permission of our readers, inviting them to accompany us to Belmont, while we describe the various departments of the works as they were explained to us, on our recent visit, by Mr. G. F. Wilson, the managing director. A barge, laden with tuns of palm-oil, has just arrived alongside the river frontage of the premises, and a o huge iron cranes are employed in discharging the cargo. Each enormous tub is lifted in succession upon a raised platform, where a steam pipe is introduced into it to liquefy the contents, which the change of climate in the transit from Africa has thoroughly solidified. The oil, thus dissolved, which is of a bright orange colour, is conveyed through a pipe to reservoirs. From these reservoirs it is by chemical processes converted into an acid, and becomes a discoloured concrete mass. These processes being completed, the material is again loaded into barges, which are taken up to the branch works at Battersea. Here the discoloration of the material, engendered by the previous processes, is expunged.

From Battersea the material is re-conveyed to Belmont, where, upon being landed, it is taken to the spreading and stripping department. (See Engraving No. 1.) Here the purified palm-oil is carried in large masses to the machine shown in the centre of the Illustration, and, by means of an endless strap, is carried against a revolving cutter which shaves it into pieces sufficiently small to pass down the sliding tube, attached to which is a carriage provided with two heavy rollers. Falling upon this carriage, the material is spread upon cocoa fibre mats in layers of an equal thickness, regulated by an iron frame. Each layer of the material is covered with another mat, and, when sufficient masses of these Composite sandwiches have accumulated, they are dragged on trucks to the pressing department. In these rooms stand forty-two powerful hydraulic presses, worked by applying steam power to several pairs of pumps, the bands of which are driven up or down two cones, according to the power required. When placed in the press, an iron plate is introduced between each pair of mats, to counteract the spongy effect the pressure would otherwise have to encounter. The object of applying this immense hydraulic power is, to extract from the stearin the oleic acid, which, as it is forced from between the mats, trickles down into a vessel placed to receive it. After the mats, with the layers of stearine between them, have been submitted to the utmost power of the hydraulic pressure, at the temperature of the atmosphere, they are, for the purpose of farther extracting the oleic acid, again placed in hydraulic presses, and removed to a second pressing-room, heated by steam to 120 degrees. After undergoing this process of hot-pressing, the mats are taken to the stripping-bench (shown in the foreground of the Engraving), where the cake is stripped from them. This material is next conveyed to the boiling-house (No 2), where it is placed in vats, and again reduced to a liquid state, by the application of steam, conveyed through coiled pipes into the vats.

The stearine has by this time reached a sufficient state of purity to be manufactured into candles, and is therefore conveyed to the candle moulding department (No. 3). Each of the moulding frames has fitted to it a box containing eighteen reels, and upon every reel are wound sixty yards of plaited cotton wick. The ends of these wicks are passed through eyes at the top of the moulds, and are held above the upper part of the moulding-frame by a set of forceps. The moulding-frames being wick, are passed along a railway through a closet heated by steam pipes. The heating of the moulds is taken from the French method, which was invented at the time the use of arsenic was declared illegal in France. The rationale of the exploded arsenic process was explained to us thus:—When the moulds were used cold, it was the practice to pour in the candle material (stearic acid) at a high heat (240°), to prevent its being instantly and irregularly congealed, by coming in contact with the cold metal of the moulds. During the long time which this heated material required for solidifying, it crystallized, causing the candles to have a speckled, unequal surface; a small quantity of arsenic was therefore added, which, by combining with the stearic acid, prevented the crystals forming. In the present process, which has entirely superseded the arsenic one, the warming of the moulds has removed the necessity of heating up the material, which, therefore, is poured in almost at its congealing point; and the mould being at the same temperature, the material hardens into one uniform mass, before any crystallization can take place.

The moulding frames, which (prior to this digression) were described as being wicked, having become sufficiently warm by passing through the heated closet, are raised by a lever to the filling machine. The liquid material runs into the moulds and fills them, and then the frame is pushed upon a carriage and transferred to another line of railway, along which it passes to the candle-drawing machine. The operation of this machine is a very interesting part of the process. A set of ramrods, provided with a spring catch, which lays hold of the mould-tops, pushes them with the candles attached through the moulds (as pellets are driven through a popgun), and thus by a single operation draws one set of candles, and wicks the next set. The candles just drawn are held down by a spring catch, and the wicks cut off evenly by a traversing circular knife. These operations are repeated with great rapidity. In each set of the moulding frames, constituting a candle-machine, there are, when first cottoned, ninety-two miles of wick; therefore, supposing the six machines which we saw at work were started simultaneously, above 500 miles length of candles would be made in exhausting one single wicking of the machines!

The candles, as they become released from the moulds by the drawing machine, are conveyed in boxes to the Packing Department (see No. 4), where they are put up in sealed packets with marvellous rapidity. So great is the expertness, arising from the constant repetition of any process, that, whatever be the number of candles required for the packet, those who are engaged in this operation take from the bulk, with remarkable precision, the exact quantity necessary.

In the Packing department are finished the "Night-Lights," when received from the moulding-rooms. We were surprised to find this establishment making all the popular night-lights; for from hence emanate the Belmont, Child's, and the Albert Night-Lights.

While this large Establishment is supplying the public with cheap mediums of light, it is also setting a good example to other manufacturers by conducting its business without annoying its neighbours by smoke. It is an old saying, that "cleanliness is next to godliness;" but in practical denial of this we cite the proximity to England's Prince of the thousand-and-one murky, smoke-heaving chimneys of those Lambeth bone-burning, cat-gut drawing, and manure-making nuisances, which poison the atmosphere of its vicinity. Mr. Mackinnon needs no better argument in support of his bill for abolishing smoke from chimneys than the contrast between the nuisances alluded to and the chimneys constructed by the Candle Company. Viewed from the river, they appear to belong to some unoccupied factory; so much, unfortunately, has the presence of smoke become associated with the notion of a brisk trade; but once within this busy scene, and Mr. Mackinnon would find that these four apparently idle chimneys are discharging weekly, by night and by day, from Monday morning to Saturday night, the entire combustible products of 160 tons of fuel, in furnaces of more than a thousand-horse power! He would also find that both Juckes's and Hazeldine's furnaces, which a employed, besides consuming the smoke as fuel, are feeding themselves with the refuse coal of the London market, at a price per ton much below that paid for the ordinary steam coal.

Our readers will be surprised to learn, that there are in active operation the following auxiliaries to the staple manufacture of this establishment: a laboratory, engineers, carpenters, tinsmen, coppersmiths, and weavers' shops, forges,

a cooperage, a sealing-wax manufactory; and, though last, not least, a steam printing-machine!

The principal part of the buildings in which these multifarious occupations are carried on are of corrugated iron, by which precaution they are rendered nearly fire-proof. In addition to this foresight, copious supplies of water, with hose ready fixed, are kept in reserve at various points of the works. We were particularly struck with the cleanly and healthy appearance of the numerous hands employed, which may in some degree be attributed to the agreeable odour of the manufactured material, when compared with the nauseous fumes arising from tallow; and, upon the whole, rarely have we visited a manufactory which afforded us so much pleasure as our day at Belmont.

MUSIC.

CLASSICAL CHAMBER MUSIC.

Mr. Willy, the violinist, has commenced, at St. Martin's Hall, a series of six concerts, for the purpose of affording the general public, at very moderate prices, the opportunity of hearing a selection of classical chamber compositions executed by first-rate players. Hitherto, this school of music has been a sealed book to the multitude, albeit well known in the rich and aristocratic circles. Mr. Willy's notion of opening the magnificent stores of instrumental writings for the appreciation of the masses, is excellent, and deserves every success. The very attempt proves the accuracy of the views so frequently urged in the columns of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, that the patronage of the public may safely be called upon on behalf of the intellectual in art, and that cheap, trivial, and trashy concerts are only sustained because there is no superior entertainment for amateurs with moderate means to resort to. If Mr. Willy's undertaking for chamber music be successful, the organisation of a large orchestra for the effective performance of the grand symphonies and overtures of the great masters will follow in due course.

The programme comprised Haydn's Quartet in D, No. 63, and Mendelssohn's Trio in D minor, op. 49, in the first part; and Beethoven's Sonata in F major, op. 5, and Onslow's Quintet in A minor, in the second part. Mr. Willy led the Quartet of Haydn, Zerbini having the second violin part, Weslake the viola, and Piatti the violoncello. The adagio cantabile was expressively rendered by Willy; and in the detached and brilliant passages of the presto—a movement to which many of our nautical hornpipes are indebted for their origin—he displayed a firmness and steadiness of bowing for the possession of which he had not before received credit. The trio was deliciously played. Sterndale Bennett, who performed in this work at the Musical Union, gave a poetic reading to the Mendelssohnian inspiration. The andante, in which the piano and violin parts predominate, was admirably delivered by Messrs. Bennett and Willy. The scherzo was encoored with fervour. It is one of surprising fancy and astounding difficulty; but the executants, particularly Piatti in the violoncello bits, were quite up to the mark. The allegro finale, with its lovely cantabile episode, went with the utmost fire and precision. The Sonata, in the hands of Bennett and Piatti, was the perfection of instrumental execution. The parts in the Quintet were tripled—a fashion much in vogue at the Paris Conservatoire. That Onslow's work—a very clever and spirited one—was finely done, may be concluded by naming the players: Willy, Zerbini, and Mori being first violins; Bradley, Hill, and Webb, second violins; Weslake, Wand, and Day, violas; W. Reed, Gardner, and Calkin, violoncellos; and Pratten, Mount, and Giles, double basses.

Between the instrumental pieces vocal gleamings were sung by Miss Dolby (who gave a couple of elegant MS. ballads, by Molière), Miss Ellen Lyon, and Mr. W. H. Seguin, accompanied by Mr. Land.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.

Two performances of Handel's "Messiah" have been given at Exeter Hall; at the last one, being preceded by the "Dead March in Saul," on the occasion of the lamented death of her Majesty the Queen Dowager. The execution of the oratorio, under Costa's masterly direction, proved how much we have gained in this country in the perfection of choral singing and of orchestral playing, but it established also that our solo singers have not advanced in the same degree. Putting Mr. Phillips on one side, as a great artist of bygone days, it is impossible not to be struck with the anomaly of such singers as Miss Birch, Miss Dolby, Mr. Locke, and Mr. Lawler, all having such very fine voices, producing so little effect. Mr. Lawler, who has a rich organ, has not the most remote notion of phrasing; if it be not too late, he should resort to a master as quickly as possible. Miss Birch has a magnificent voice, but her defective intonation and unconscious method are most provoking defects. Miss Dolby has one of the loveliest voices that ever *artiste* was gifted with, and there was no lack of devotional feeling in the air, "He was despised;" but still, her reading of the contralto airs has not that lofty style of dramatic declamation which has been heard from former singers in this oratorio. It is the fault of our singers in general that they reason with their throats, as well as sing through them; they look to notation, and have little sympathy with poetry; they emit the sound, but neglect the sense. To be a truly great singer, the intellect as well as the voice must be called into play. Locke was the most unexceptionable singer of the tenor music; he is, at all events, conscientious, if he does not display dramatic genius. The interpretation of the choral and orchestral portions of the scheme has attained an unparalleled degree of perfection. It is no wonder that the regulations prohibiting encores are disregarded, after the chorus "For unto us," the "Hallelujah" and "Amen," "The Lord gave the word," "Lift up your heads," "Let us break," "Glory to God," &c., are almost too overpowering to listen to with composure. The mighty genius of the master-mind is done homage to with reverential awe by the great masses of executants.

An alteration in the plan of the seats supplies an increased accommodation for the half-guinea patrons of the society, the central rows of seats in the body of the hall being now numbered; and, for their convenience and comfort, a waiting-room on the ground-floor has been provided, whilst the carriages are being called up. The subscriptions exceed in amount those of any former season, and, as subscribers who enter before Christmas are allowed an extra number, to make up for past performances, there will, no doubt, be a material increase this year in the subscription list. The "Messiah" will be repeated next Friday, the 14th inst.

MUSICAL EVENTS.—A selection from Mozart's "Nozze di Figaro," and portions of Beethoven's celebrated Septet in E flat, executed by Ernst (violin), Hill (viola), W. L. Phillips (violinello), Rowland (double bass), Maycock (clarinet), Jarrett (horn), and Baumann (bassoon), were the chief attractions of the seventh of the London Wednesday Concerts. Distin and Sons performed on the sax horns, and the vocalists were Miss Poole, Miss A. Nunn, Miss Eyles, the Misses Cole, Miss Kell, Messrs. Locke, Land, and Herr Formes.—The Cecilia Society on Thursday performed the late Charles Horn's oratorio of "Daniel's Predicition," conducted by Mr. Walker.—The *Athenæum* announces the probability of a musical festival, on a large scale, at Manchester, for the year 1850: no meeting has been held there since 1836—the year poor Malibran died in that town.—Mlle. Albini has been singing in Holland recently, with the same success as in Belgium.—Miss Catherine Hayes has been singing at Oxford and Cambridge, with the same triumphal result as at Manchester; and such has been her great success, that Mr. Beale has renewed an engagement for her to sing in the provinces for four months, both on the stage and in the concert-room, visiting both Ireland and Scotland during the tour.—Mr. Barnum, the speculator in "Tom Thumb," has offered Mlle. Lind such an engagement for the United States, that it is considered probable she will accept it, as he has offered to place the amount in the hands of a London banker.—Mme. Sontag will sing at Brighton next Tuesday.—Mr. Mitchell has engaged Mlle. Chanton and MM. Cholleit, Lac, Leroy, Soyer, Bugnet, and Chateaufort for his season at the St. James's Theatre; beginning the 1st of January, with Halcy's "Val d'An-doré"—Mr. John Parry gave his entertainment last Monday, at Birmingham.—Luchner's new opera, "Benvenuto Cellini," has been well received at Munich.—Mlle. Nissen, the Swedish vocalist, has been singing with success at the Leipzig concerts.—Letters from the Havannah announce the great reception given to Mlle. Steffanoni, Signori Salvi and Marini, on their *débüt*: these *artistes* are engaged for two years for South and North America, and will, therefore, not return to the Royal Italian Opera for the season 1850. Herr Formes replaces Marini, and Mme. Castellani is the successor of Mlle. Steffanoni; Sims Reeves, it is believed, will be engaged *vice* Salvi.

THE THEATRES.

NEW STRAND.

Mrs. Glover has acted all the week in "She Stoops to Conquer," as Mrs. Hardcastle, and in "The Poor Gentleman" as the Honourable Miss Lucretia M'Tabb.

MARYLEBONE.

Shakespeare's delightful comedy of "Twelfth Night" was performed on Tuesday, for the purpose of exhibiting Mrs. Mowatt and Mr. Davenport in the characters of *Viola* and *Malvolio*. The personal beauty and intellectual culture of this lady especially fit her for the representation of such a character with elegance and poetic feeling. Accordingly she performed it admirably, with a pathos and naturalness which were quite charming. Most actresses exaggerate the sanctness of the character in her first interview with the *Lady Olivia* (a par., by the way, very cleverly interpreted by Miss F. Vining); but Mrs. Mowatt wisely tempered this with the melancholy shades thrown across her otherwise brilliant character by her concealed love for the *Duke Orsino*. In the delivery of the more poetical passages, Mrs. Mowatt's exceedingly sweet voice became music itself, and fell on the ear like "the sweet south breathing upon a bank of violets." To Mr. Davenport great credit must be awarded for his very elegant and original rendering of the character of *Malvolio*. There is no part more difficult than this in the Shakspearean drama. Mr. Farre's has always appeared to us a mere piece of stage machinery; and Mr. Phelps's an artistic invention, displaying the actor's skill in the triumph over difficulties, and thus arriving at a negative result. Mr. Davenport has evidently formed a conception of the character for himself—has entered into it with great intelligence—and presented us with an actual living man, having his foibles calculated to excite our laughter, and his merits to deserve our compassion. Self-conceit, verging on insanity, is the prominent trait; towards the end, the unmistakable signs of mental aberration were perhaps too obvious. The other characters were adequately filled, and the comedy went off remarkably well—laughter and applause alternated incessantly. The house was satisfactorily filled, and the audience rewarded the principal *artistes* by a call before the curtain.

SURREY.

Mr. Creswick has performed this week *Sir Edward Mortimer* in the "Iron Chest," and *Damon* in the tragedy of "Damon and Pythias," to good houses, and in both characters shown a large amount of popular histrionic talent. We are glad to see the box audience improving. A little perseverance in the right direction will bring the experiment to a successful issue.

AGRICULTURAL PROTECTION.

THE two sections into which the Protectionists are distinguished, viz. those who with Mr. Disraeli look to obtaining, by means of a sinking fund, what they call "cheap capital," to enable agriculturists to carry on their operations without the impediment of "excessive interest" for the use of money—(the principle and details of this scheme we have noticed on a former occasion)—and those who, with Earl Stanhope and Mr. G. F. Young, seek for the relief of agricultural distress in the dissolution of the present Parliament, and the re-establishment of a modified protection under another Parliament more favourable to the views of the landed interest, have each held meetings this week. They were as follows:—

BUCKS ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF OF REAL PROPERTY.

The first district meeting of the members and friends of this association (for the three hundreds of Newport) was held on Wednesday, at the Swan Hotel, Newport Pagnell, "to take into consideration the depressed state of agriculture, and all classes connected therewith."

In the absence of Mr. Lowndes, of Chesham, the Rev. Anthony Chester, of Chicheley, presided. The spacious hall was densely crowded.

The first resolution agreed to was—

That, in the opinion of this meeting, independently of supplying their share of the imperial revenue, the property and commerce of the country are forced to pay a second revenue to the amount of £12,000,000 sterling by a process and under the name of "local taxation," though the objects for which this second revenue is raised are altogether of a general and national character, and therefore properly chargeable on the entire income of the country, and not on a portion only, especially when that portion, rated at the highest estimate, scarcely amounts to one-third of the whole.

Mr. Disraeli spoke to the second resolution. [After some observations of a general character, the hon. gentleman thus adverted to the supposed dissensions in the Protectionist ranks:—

You are aware of the triumph and the exultation with which your opponents will fix on the differences of opinion in what they call the ranks of the Protectionist party; but I draw from those differences—those bickerings, if you will—a conclusion exactly different from that which your opponents would adduce. Remember what the Protectionist party, as it is popularly called, consists of. All other parties are a body of disciplined individuals, bound by general party principles, which may or may not be called in question, acting together from a spirit of habitus confederacy; but the Protectionist party is a community, and a suffering community. It is utterly idle to suppose that, when great classes of a nation are in a state of hourly suffering, they care about enouncing the opinions and sentiments of an individual. These differences of opinion, about which we are bickering, are evidence of the sympathy of the best evidence of the earnestness and spirit of the principle that bind all together. The sympathy is complete, because it is the sympathy of common suffering. (Cheers.) I look upon all the various classes who at this moment are the victims of the change in our ancient legislation—I look upon them very much as friends on board a ship. Under this state of things many some are sea-sick, many are quailish. (Laughter.) Many are fractious, one would wish to be put on shore, another wish to change the course of the vessel; but amidst all this diversity of wish and irritability of feeling, there is a pilot who weathers the storm (great cheering); and when the vessel is placed in still water all forget their grievances and differences for this reason, that all have arrived at the common object which they wished to accomplish. (Cheers.)

Yet may I say upon it that when Parliament meets there will be no want of complete sympathy in the ranks of all your friends in the House of Commons. (Loud cheers.) We shall show an unbroken front in united purpose and determined spirit. (Continued cheering.) But we shall have only one object, and that is to put an end to those sufferings which all of you experience—(Cheers)—and to terminate that system of misrule which is torturing the industry and dissipating the capital of this country. (Cheers.) There are a great many of us who, whose remedy for our present painful position is a dissolution of the present Parliament; and I am free to admit that a simpler remedy was never suggested, and I believe in its results one more calculated to be set at nought could not be proposed. But inasmuch as the prerogative of dissolution does not exist by the present constitution with the constituencies, and inasmuch as we cannot count with certainty that her most gracious Majesty will assent to the request, I think we ought to be prepared for either conjuncture; and if not dissolved, we should consider what we ought to do with the Parliament that exists. (Cheers.)

The hon. gentleman thus sketched his future tactics:—

I should be very glad to see a dissolution of Parliament. I do not wish to dissuade any one from exerting himself to the utmost, by every constitutional means, to obtain it. Go, all of you, and sign the memorials which pray for a dissolution. I hope her Majesty will favourably respond to your respectful representations. But if, about the 1st of February, I find Parliament not dissolved, and if, in defence of my wish, I find myself in the House of Commons, I am to ask you to-day whether you wish me to sit with my arms folded, and not to attempt to do anything to remedy the grievances under which you suffer? (Great cheering, and cries of "Certainly not.")

He has hopes from the present Parliament, because

It has mitigated and modified the Sugar Bill, which was a free-trade measure passed by the old Parliament. It has absolutely, to a certain degree, retraced its steps upon that important measure of free-trade, and it did that by the influence and at the instance of an individual member, who had the presumption to propose "specific remedies," now so much denounced. (Cheers.) When the repeal of the Navigation Laws was proposed in this Parliament, it made such opposition to the measure, that the existence of the Government was in question; and if the House of Lords had done their duty, the existence of the Government would have terminated. (Cheers.) Way, gentlemen, these are facts—these are not mere abstract arguments.

The remedies required by, and due to, the agricultural interest, he thus treats:—

I think that the agricultural interest has a right—that the British farmer, for example, has a right, in the first instance, to be placed upon a level with his fellow-citizens. (Hear, hear.) I think he has, in the second place, in his own market, a right to be placed on a level with the foreigner. Those are the two positions which I am prepared to support in the House of Commons, and which I think you have a right to enforce. In my opinion, the fairest way for the agriculturist to be placed on a level with his fellow-citizens is, not to be called upon to pay taxes which his fellow-citizens are exempt from. (Loud cheers.) I do not think that the importance of this subject of local rates and taxation has been sufficiently, although it has been considerably, appreciated by the agricultural interest. In the first place, let me remind you that the measure I proposed last year was defeated by no large majority. You had the Government, with all its resources—you had the late Government, with unusual virulence—opposed to you, and of course all the free-traders of the manufacturing districts. Yet the majority against you was only ninety, although there was no pinch compared with the present pressure, and although the constituencies out of doors, with a sluggishness too much their characteristic, did not come forward till a day after the fair with their petitions in favour of a motion that had been already disposed of. (Applause.) Now we have a very fair chance of carrying a measure of that kind. I have no hesitation in saying, that, if the agricultural constituencies bestirred themselves, they would carry a motion with that object. (Cheers.) And what will be the consequence? The Chancellor of the Exchequer, provided we get only the mitigated motion of last year, which was a motion framed in a spirit of conciliation and compromise, will have to supply a sum of £5,000,000 or £6,000,000 sterling. How is he to supply it? I am not going to say how—(a laugh)—because I have had sufficient experience of opposition in political matters to know that although I may perceive that a certain line is just and right, I leave it to be achieved by the executive and administrative Government of the day. (Hear, hear.)

Well, then, gentlemen, it will not break your hearts if justice be done to you by making the foreigner pay a toll. (Cheers and laughter.) Probably, by the severe spirit of justice, every kind of property should be called upon to contribute to secure the protection which all property enjoys. We live in times of peace; and it appears to me that, if the only way of settling this long-veiled question, and accomplishing the act of the Government, the agriculturists are determined to demand, and enforce—if it is only by the imposition of a duty on foreign imports that is to be done, why, for one, should be perfectly ready to bow to that decision. But, gentlemen, if that is shown to us upon the card as the probable result of our agitation of this question, how can the farmers of this country be lax in their efforts—how can they be slack in their exertions, when such immense results can be obtained? How idle to pretend that any measure for the relief of the distress of the country is a principle, is sufficient to cure all evils; when, if they would only see further than their noses, they would see in the solution of that question the probable solution of the much greater difficulties that are now pressing upon them. Therefore, I cannot but doubt that, after well pondering and considering the question, they will feel, by that instinct which guides individuals when their interests are concerned, that their game, at present, is to concentrate their efforts on this question of local taxation. (Hear, hear.)

I am of opinion that I am acting in a wise spirit in recommending you here to adopt the resolution, which we carried at Aylesbury, in favour of a sinking fund. We there also coupled with that resolution, that if a sinking fund were adopted it should be supplied by a duty upon foreign imports. I am so anxious to obtain a duty upon foreign imports, that I have proposed more than one means by which that great result may be accomplished; and, perhaps, before Parliament meets, may propose other means by which it may be accomplished. I wish to give you a choice of these methods. A duty upon foreign imports will be an act of a higher policy and justice. (Cheers.)

The hon. gentleman concluded by moving a resolution, which was passed *nem. con.*, viz.—

That, in the opinion of this meeting, it is expedient in the present state of the country that a sinking fund should be established, to be supplied by a duty on foreign imports.

(Reiterated cheering.) It was also resolved—

That this meeting adopts the petition now read (embodying the previous resolutions), and requests Mr. Disraeli to present the one to the House of Commons, and Lord Stanley to take charge of that addressed to the House of Lords.

A petition founded on the resolutions was then agreed to and, after some brief discussion, the meeting separated.

PROTECTION TO NATIVE INDUSTRY AND CAPITAL.

The Protectionists of Surrey met at Reigate on Tuesday in considerable force, for the purpose of discussing the subject of the general distress under which every class of agricultural industry is at present suffering, and to devise means for its relief. An elegant pavilion for the purpose of holding the meeting therein was erected in the market-place, capable of accommodating 1500 persons, and the feelings of the townsfolk were evinced by the display of numerous banners from the house-tops, bearing suitable inscriptions, amongst which the following were conspicuous:—"Live and let live;" "Justice to Agriculture;" and "Protection to British Industry." The meeting was a very full one, and there was a considerable number of agricultural labourers present.

At half-past twelve o'clock the Right Hon. the Earl Stanhope, accompanied by Mr. J. W. Freshfield, Mr. George Frederick Young, Mr. Paul Foskett, and several other gentlemen, entered the marquee, and Mr. Freshfield was voted to the chair.

Mr. Robinson, of Croydon, proposed the first resolution—

That the agricultural, colonial, and other interests of this country are at the present moment involved in immense suffering and difficulty, and are fast hastening to a most fatal condition of general distress and ruin, from which no relief can be expected until the free-trade policy, to which their position is attributable is wholly abandoned, and a system of just protection to domestic industry against foreign competition be substituted.

Earl Stanhope, in seconding the resolution, said, there never was a time throughout the course of his long experience, nor, as far as he knew, of any former period of our history, in which it was so necessary for all to act with union and energy. (Hear, hear.) It had been truly stated, and could not be too frequently repeated nor too frequently impressed upon the minds of all, that in the productive interest of the country all classes of the community had one common interest, and all ought to be united in one cause. At that moment, more than at any other, it was requisite that they should all be united under the banner of Protection. What was understood by Protection? It was that system of policy which gave employment to British artisans, and encouraged their industry, in preference to that of a foreign nation. He stood there as the advocate of Protection, because he believed in his conscience that it was essentially requisite to all classes of the community, and because he was convinced that it would promote the object which had always been the nearest to his heart—to give all working-men throughout the country constant employment and fair wages. Some attempts had been made to excite disunion amongst those who had a common interest, and to raise in the minds of the landlords a prejudice against the farmers, by representing them as ignorant and idle, and incapable of cultivating the soil to advantage. He would not allow the







